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Nippon Times

ROOSEVELT SUCCUMBS THURSDAY TO APOPLEXY

Washington Shocked as 4th Term President Dies Suddenly at Warm Springs

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 12. — President Franklin Roosevelt died unexpectedly today of cerebral hemorrhage at 3:35 p.m. at his summer cottage in Warm Springs, Georgia. He was born on January 30, 1882 and was 63 years old.

The news of the fourth term President's death was announced to the press shortly before 5 p.m.

With other members of the White House staff, Roosevelt went to Warm Springs on March 30, for what was to be a three weeks' rest. Further details as to the cause of the death will be given out later by Commander Howard Bruenn, naval doctor who was taking care of the nation's 31st President, in the absence of Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, navy surgeon general, dispatches said.

The President's death was announced in Washington by Stephen Early, the President's secretary and confidant since he took office in 1943. Vice-President Harry Truman was called to the White House immediately and an emergency Cabinet meeting was called.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Early and Admiral Ross McIntyre, the President's physician, arranged to leave for Warm Springs by plane immediately. The four Roosevelt sons, all in the armed forces were notified by their mother. She told them that the President had done his job to the end and that she knew he would want them to do likewise.

Funeral on Saturday

Early said that the party will leave Warm Springs for Washington tomorrow morning by train. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon in the east room of the White House. Burial will be at Hyde Park Sunday afternoon, he said.

The President, the nation's first chief executive to break the two-term tradition, had planned to stay in Warm Springs another week, then he was to return to Washington and spend one day before taking a train to San Francisco to open the April 25 United Nations Conference to which he had given so much attention in recent months.

Roosevelt died in the bedroom in his little white bungalow atop a pine mountain, where he had been coming for 20 years to take the after-treatments for infantile paralysis with which he was stricken in 1921.

Only two persons were believed to be in the cottage at the time of his death. They were Miss Laura Delano and Miss Margaret Suckley. They frequently had kept house for him on many of his recent visits, including his 19-day stay last November and December.

The death of President Roosevelt shocked Washington to its foundations today. From the man who now will become President—Vice President Truman—down to the least of the city's people the news was overwhelming.

On April 5, the President conferred for a day with Sergio Osmena, former Vice-President of the Philippine Commonwealth. The occasion of the meeting with Osmena was the last time three wire-service reporters accompanying the President saw him talk for any length of time. He was in gay spirits then and chatted gaily as he sat behind a paper-laden card table waving a long cigaret holder jauntily and wisecracking with the reporters. At the time the President had a good sun tan, but his face was unusually drawn and there was evidence of a slight cough.

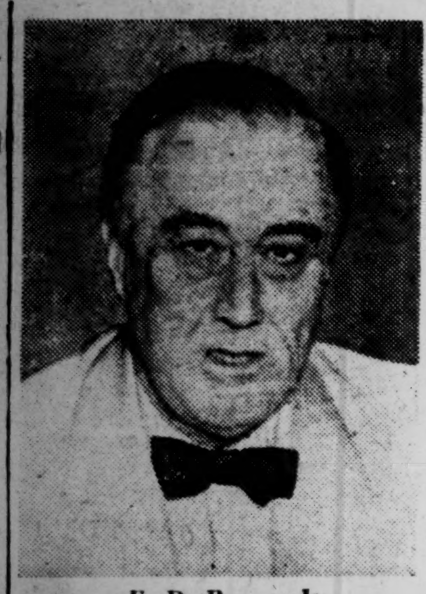
Was in Excellent Spirits

Dr. Bruenn said that at 9:30 a.m. today the President was "in excellent spirits" and showed no evidence whatever of feeling badly. Shortly before 1 p.m. the President was sitting for sketches to be made by an artist. About 1:15 while sitting for the portrait the President lost consciousness and Bruenn was with him by 1:30. The President never regained consciousness and died without pain at 3:35 p.m.

After his attack Bruenn had quickly called Admiral McIntyre in Washington and McIntyre in turn called Dr. James P. Paulin of Atlanta, an internal medical specialist and honorary consultant to the surgeon general. Paulin rushed to Warm Springs and was with Bruenn and Lieutenant Commander George Fox in the President's bedroom when the Chief Executive died.

The doctors described the cause of Roosevelt's death as a "massive cerebral hemorrhage."

It was disclosed tonight, however, that Roosevelt had not been in the best of health for some time. Last week at a banquet for Associate Justice Hugh Black of the Supreme Court, Mrs. Roosevelt disclosed to Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, the democratic leader, that the food the President had been eating recently had no taste for him. Barkley said he remarked that Roosevelt looked thin and haggard and Mrs. Roosevelt said she also felt he was too thin. Mrs. Roosevelt said that for several days previous the President had been taking only gruel because he had no taste for other foods.



F. D. Roosevelt

Harry S. Truman

Born in 1882

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 63, was born on the family estate at Hyde Park, N.Y., on the east side of the Hudson River on January 30, 1882, son of James Roosevelt, who died December 8, 1900, and of the latter's wife, Sara Delano, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Claes Martenszan van Rosenvelt, or Roosevelt, who arrived in New Amsterdam about 1649 from somewhere in Holland and married Jannetje Samuels. They died in 1660, leaving five minor children, the youngest of whom, Nicholas baptized in New Amsterdam in September, 1658, settled at Esopus, now Kingston, and there married Heyltje Barentsen. In 1690 he was back in New York where he became an Alderman, first in 1700, and again in 1715.

From Nicholas' second son Johannus (born 1689 at Esopus), President Theodore Roosevelt was descended.

From Nicholas' son Jacobus, or James (born 1692), the line runs to Franklin D. Roosevelt, through Isaac (born 1726), James (born 1760), Isaac (born 1790), who set up the family estate at Hyde Park, and James (born 1828; died December 8, 1900.)

At the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco, in July, 1920, Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with James M. Cox, of Ohio.

In August, 1921, while at his summer home at Campobello New Brunswick, he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which left him with his legs paralyzed, but he finally discarded his crutches to walk with the use of canes and with steel braces fitted to his legs. The healing waters of Warm Springs, Georgia, proved beneficial and he established the Foundation there to help sufferers without means to obtain treatment. He had been a tennis player and a swimmer.

He was elected Governor of New York State in 1928 and was re-elected in 1930. He offered Alfred E. Smith as the Democratic candidate, at the National Convention in 1924, at New York City, where the nomination finally went to John W. Davis, a Wall Street lawyer; and again, in 1928, at the Democratic National Convention at Houston, Texas, Roosevelt spoke in Smith's favor, calling him the "Happy Warrior." The nomination was accorded to Smith that time, but he was defeated, partly because, it was supposed, of the religious cry raised against him as a Roman Catholic.

Smith's supporters threw his "brown derby" into the ring, for the third time, at the National Convention of 1932, at Chicago. They made a plea for his political vindication. The nomination was given to Roosevelt on his record as Governor and because of a combination of delegates formed by William G. MacAdoo Secretary of the Treasury, under Woodrow Wilson. McAdoo was himself a candidate. Roosevelt campaigned for the "Forgotten Man," and in his first administration laid the foundation for his New Deal by liberal aid to the unemployed all over the country, through public works and by direct relief. He was renominated, and re-elected President in 1936. He was renominated again in 1940. He was re-elected for the fourth time in January this year, making him the first President of the United States to be re-elected for four terms.

HARRY TRUMAN SWORN IN AS 32ND U.S. PRESIDENT

Authorizes Stettinius to Hold San Francisco Conference As Scheduled

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 12.—Harry Shippe Truman, Vice-President of the United States, was sworn in as the 32nd President of the United States tonight, according to a Los Angeles dispatch.

Truman has authorized Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, to hold the San Francisco Conference on April 25 as scheduled.

An earlier report said that in Washington, where the news of the President's death at first produced shocked disbelief, officials immediately wondered what effect the tragedy would have on the many domestic and international projects the President was guiding.

Whether it would cause the postponement of the United Nations Security conference at San Francisco remained to be seen. No one knew in the confusion of the tragic moment. But the conference, the report added, was perhaps the project closest to the President's heart and there was some belief that the conference would be carried through. The President had planned to open the conference in person to lay before the united nations his own ideas for world peace.

To Follow Roosevelt's Policy

Vice-President Truman asked Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone to swear him in at the White House. "For the time being," he said. "I prefer not to hold a press conference. It will be my effort to carry on as I believe the President would have done and to that end I asked the Cabinet to stay on with me."

Truman was at work in his office when the news of Roosevelt's death came. He received a call about 5:25 p.m. and a few minutes later a secret service man came and whisked him away to the White House in an automobile.

Truman, former Senator, Missouri county judge and one time Kansas City haberdasher, by Roosevelt's death moved up to the highest office in the land.

Cabinet members began assembling at 6 p.m. (Eastern War Time) for an emergency session. First to arrive were Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes.

To Party workers, after he became the Democratic Vice-President nominee, Truman said simply: "I am a work horse." The description was apt: it covered his principal virtues which are industry and loyalty; and it covered his principal defect, which is a drab mediocrity.

In 1934 Boss Tom Pendergest, the corrupt Kansas City politico, was looking for a respectable name to sweeten up the noisome Pendergast ticket. Harry Truman, a likable plodder, had lived a clean life: he did not smoke; he was a high Mason; he had married the girl he went to Sunday School with; he had been a World War I hero (an artillery captain, he saved his panicky battery from a German trap in the St. Mihiel fighting). He was a farm boy become county judge, with friends "in the sticks" to add to Pendergast's sick Kansas City Machine.

Harry Truman had also been utterly loyal for 12 years to Boss Pendergast—ever since he had lost all his money ($15,000) in a postwar Kansas City haberdashery venture, and Pendergast had started him off as a county road overseer. By 1934 Harry Truman had become presiding judge of Jackson Country, Mo. (which in Missouri is actually the county's administrative officer as such he spent $25,000,000 on roads and buildings). He was ripe for another step up the ladder, and asked Pendergast for the county collectorship. Big Tom replied: "The best I can do now, Harry, is a United States Senatorship; how's that?" high, was elected Senator, benefiting from the lists of dead people whom Tom Pendergast habitually voted every election. Five years later Pendergast was sent to the penitentiary for $443,550 income tax evasion. Said Harry Truman: "I won't desert a ship in distress." Years later he added: "Tom Pendergast was down and out, a convicted man, (people) wanted me to denounce him. I refused . . . I wouldn't kick a friend." Newsmen who battled the Pendergast dynasty agreed that Truman himself was untouched by scandal.

World War II lifted him from obscurity as a faithful, machine-gun Senator who dutifully caught the 7:30 bus to his Senate office and dutifully voted 100 per cent New Deal.

After Pearl Harbor, Truman requested active service, and was rejected for age. Then he conceived a genuine chance to serve: he asked for a special Senate Committee to investigate war expenditures. Harry Truman put his plodding talents to smoking out Army waste, business grabs and Government inefficiency. His Committee was not so quick to shoot its mouth off as Martin Dies'; people gradually learned that Truman usually knew what he was talking about. The Truman Committee became the nation's wartime watch-dog.

The Committee's fiercest blasts were directed at Administration mismanagement, but Truman steadfastly continued to vote the New Deal line. When it came to choosing a Vice-President, this made him palatable to the C.I.O. as a compromise choice. He has voted as a liberal on Negro measures, such as anti-polltax measures. He is halfway a Southerner (his Confederate parents were driven from their home in the Civil War), so the Southerners can swallow him. And he has been so consistently "regular" that the bosses know he can be trusted to go down the line.

Truman is the 7th man in U.S. history to become President upon the death of a President.

Is War Veteran

He was born in Lamar, Missouri, on May 8, 1884, the son of John Anderson and Martha Ellen (Young) Truman, and thus is 61 years old. He was a student at the Kansas City School of Law from 1923 to 1925 and of the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from 1917 to 1918.

He was judge of the Jackson County Court from 1922 to 1924 and presiding judge from 1926 to 1934. He was instrumental in constructing $25,000,000 of highways and public building in Jackson Country. He was a member of the United States Senate from Missouri for the term 1935-41.

During World War I he served as captain of Battery D., 129th Field Artillery, and since 1927 as colonel of Field Artillery, U.S.A.R.C. His home is in Independence, Missouri. He is married and has one daughter.

His Majesty Most Graciously Dispatches Imperial Proxy to Grand Shrines of Ise

His Majesty the Emperor announced His gracious wish to dispatch His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu as the Imperial Proxy to pray for victory in the present war and the surmounting of the national crisis and, accordingly His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu worshipped at the Grand Shrines of Ise on April 9 as the Imperial Proxy, the Imperial Household Department announced Thursday.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu left Shinagawa Station at 10:24 p.m., April 7, and arrived at Ujiyamada at 9:24 a.m. April 8. Immediately upon arrival, His Imperial Highness received purification at the Kawara Purification Office, near the Outer Shrine, and then entered the "Saikan" of the Inner Shrine to go through the strict purification ceremony throughout the night.

On Monday, April 9, the Imperial Proxy left the Saikan of the Inner Shrine and went to the Saikan of the Outer Shrine. After the purification service and the changing to the ceremonial costume, His Imperial Highness walked to the Toyouke Daijingu at 7 a.m. Attended by His Imperial Highness Prince Nashimoto, Lord Keeper of the Shrines, and others, the Imperial Proxy took his place in the main shrine building, and offering Tamakushi, read the Imperial Prayer. Later, His Imperial Highness also worshipped at the Takamiya Shrine.

The Imperial Proxy returned to the Saikan of the Inner Shrine, and at 11 a.m. left for the Kodai Jingu. Worshipping Amaterasu Omikami, Imperial Ancestoress, His Imperial Highness read the Imperial Prayer. Then His Imperial Highness worshipped at the Kosaigu Shrine, and returned to the Saikan at 11:40 a.m.

Having thus completely fulfilled the Imperial Commission, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu left Ujiyamada at 7:10 p.m., April 9, and returned to Shinagawa Station at 6:37, a.m. April 10.

On the dispatch of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu to the Grand Shrines of Ise, as the Imperial Proxy, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki respectfully made the following statement:

"Most graciously His Majesty the Emperor dispatched His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu to the Grand Shrines of Ise. Fully appreciating the gracious thought of His Imperial Majesty, I am, as one of His subjects, filled with awe and trepidation.

"I believe that the 100,000,000 subjects of His Majesty the Emperor must fully comply with the Imperial Wish and ease His Imperial Majesty's mind by surely winning victory in the present war, concentrating every effort on attaining the war objective, whatever might develop."

AMERICANS HAVE CHANCE TO REFLECT ON WAR AIM

Sadao Iguchi Comments on Report of President Roosevelt's Death

The death of the American President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, will give the American public the best opportunity to reconsider what they are fighting for, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday. Mr. Iguchi said that this was particularly so in view of the bloody battles raging in the Philippines and the Okinawas, because Roosevelt had been the one who had driven the United States public into such a meaningless and costly war.

Touching on the reported severance by Spain of her diplomatic relations with Japan, Mr. Iguchi said that no official information had been received as yet and observed that "it was not unexpected in view of their unfriendly attitude toward Japan, particularly in their refusal to represent Japanese interests in enemy countries and their malicious propaganda campaign based on unfounded stories in regard to alleged Japanese action in the Philippines." Mr. Iguchi added, "The time will certainly come when the Spanish Government will regret their hasty action."

The spokesman said that there were very few Spaniards in Japan but that an investigation conducted in August, 1943, showed that there were 652 in China, 93 in French Indo-China, and 4,000 in the Philippines. He said that the Spaniards would be given treatment similar to that given the nationals of other countries who had severed relations with Japan. They would not be able to send communications in code but their movements will be unrestricted, the Spokesman said.

NIPPON UNITS CONTINUE FIERCE ATTACKS IN CEBU

Heavy Losses Inflicted on Americans—Enemy Assaulting Legaspi Repulsed

By F. FUNADO
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, April 13.—Through the heavy downpour and the resultant quagmire of mud, violent close-quarter attacks are being thrown by Japanese Army and Navy forces against the enemy attacking Japanese positions at Risai and the upper reaches of the Lalungong River in Cebu supported by field guns and tanks. Between April 1 and 5, the Japanese repulsed the enemy with losses to the enemy of 1,159 men, two planes shot down, two tanks stalled and set ablaze, two medium transports damaged, 30 various guns destroyed and nine supply dumps set aflame.

Meanwhile, Japanese Army and Navy garrison forces were fighting strongly against the powerful invaders of Legaspi, on the southern tip of Luzon. The Gokida Unit on April 4, repulsed on three occasions attacks by an enemy force of 1,500 possessing trench mortars which attacked the Japanese positions in the western part of the zone. Near the airfield, eight enemy trucks filled to capacity with troops were demolished at a stroke. Between April 1 and 5, at least 320 enemy troops were killed or wounded.

Second Sublieutenant Takayori Hirose on April 1 led his force into the town of Daraga and inflicted casualties of over 200 on the enemy, besides stalling and setting ablaze several tanks. On April 3, he and his force smashed into an enemy machine gun nest and dynamited two machine guns.

3 WILD EAGLES AND 1 UNIT WIN HONORS FROM ARMY

Two Heroes Made Ramming Attacks on Task Forces That Hit Car Nicobar

The exploits of three Army Wild Eagles, including two members of the Shichisho Shoken Special Attack Air Unit and one Unit who previously had been cited for distinguished service in various operations in the Car Nicobar Island area, on Luzon Island and in the skies over Manchoukuo as well as Japan Proper, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

The announcement follows:

"Those previously cited for meritorious military services in attacks on the enemy task forces in the Car Nicobar Island area, in operations on Luzon Island, as well as in counterattacking battles with enemy planes in the skies over Manchoukuo and Japan Proper, and whose exploits have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, follow:

"Sergeant Major Mitsuo Shimada and Sergeant Haruo Yoshikawa of the Shichisho Shoken Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps obtained great war results in ramming attacks on March 1, when, despite inclement weather and persistent resistance put up by hostile planes, they attacked the enemy task forces that assaulted Car Nicobar Island on February 28 of this year.

"Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Masayoshi Oishi, the Oishi Unit fought valiantly to check the southward advance of the enemy on and after January 9 this year when the U.S. forces landed on Lingayen. The Unit made full and effective use of its heavy guns until the last shell had been fired. Subsequently, the Unit in spite of being encircled, gained brilliant results in shock attacks. Fully demonstrating the power of concerted action of artillery and infantry, the Unit dealt heavy "bleeding" blows to the enemy troops, thereby facilitating the whole operations of the Japanese Forces.

"Captain Kensui Kono shot down or damaged nine B-29 bombers in counterattacking operations over Anshan, Manchoukuo, as well as Tokyo and its vicinity. On February 16 of this year when enemy carrier-borne planes in large formations raided the Kanto district he took part in a series of counterattacking battles. On the following day he spotted about 20 enemy planes in the skies over Narimasu, whereupon he carried out repeated attacks. The gallant Captain finally met glorious death over the waters east of Yokosuka."

B-29 Drops Mines

Seven B-29 bombers flew singly over various places over and off Japan Proper, including the Bungo Strait, Iyo Sea, Chugoku, Kinki, Shikoku, and Yamaguchi Prefecture between late Thursday night and the next morning. One of these planes failed to penetrate the skies over Japan Proper although it approached the area south of Boso at 11 p.m., while another, also unable to reach the mainland, flew over the area south of the Kii Peninsula at 5:40 a.m. The B-29 that flew over the Bungo Strait and the Iyo Sea appear to have dropped some mines.

U.S. Admits Losses

Domei

LISBON, April 12.—The Scamp, 1,525-ton crack new-type U.S. submarine was announced lost in the Pacific, by the U.S. Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch. The same announcement also disclosed that large type vessels for use in protecting landing operations were lost in the waters near the Philippines through Japanese action.

Men Replace Tu

Domei

PEKING, April 13.—General Men Chi-chung, Acting-Commander of the Headquarters of the North China Pacification Army, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North China Pacification Army, replacing General Tu Hsi-chun who retired recently.

Chile Declares War

Domei

LISBON, April 12.—The Chilean Senate gave its approval to Chile's declaration of war against Japan, according to a dispatch from Santiago. The Lower House is reported also to have given its consent last night.

Nimitz' H. Q. Admits 2,695 U.S. Soldiers Killed on Okinawa

Domei

LISBON, April 12.—Nimitz' Headquarters announced today that the losses sustained by the American forces on the main Okinawa Island, from the commencement of the landing operations up to midnight of April 9, totals 2,695 men killed, says an Omiyajima radio report.

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in a press interview today said that the Mariana Islands were absolutely vital in carrying out the present war while, at the same time, for future American defense these islands were vitally necessary. Together with the volcanic Yiojima Island these groups of islands assume equal importance as the Hawaiian Islands, he declared.

NANYANG, ENEMY'S BASE IN 5TH WAR ZONE, FALLS

Japanese Effect Speedy Capture of Stronghold Following Encirclement

By O. OKI and O. OZAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, April 12.—The Japanese Forces, on the completion of their encirclement of Nanyang, enemy stronghold in the Fifth War Zone, commenced a general offensive early on the morning of March 30. Under cover of heavy artillery fire, the Japanese attacked the enemy positions and pillboxes north and west of Nanyang and reduced them by the evening.

Our advance forces, which pierced the outer walls from the northwest on the evening of March 30, drove into the city from the west at X hour the following morning. At 12:20 a.m. other Japanese Units followed them into the city through the west gate. Meanwhile, other units launched attacks [illegible] vantage of the moonlight [illegible] ed back the enemy from the west and north.

From 9 a.m., Japanese Forces engaged in mopping-up operations within the city which they completely occupied by noon the same day. Entrenched in the city were the crack troops of the 143rd Division of the 68th Army which were supplied with heavy guns and had been ordered to defend the city at all costs. Furthermore, all civilians within five kilometers of Nanyang had been ordered to evacuate by March 24.

Having refused our demand for surrender, despite heavy Japanese artillery fire which had caused much damage to the city, the defenders seemed set on holding out; but they were crushed by our invincible forces after only day and a half's attack.

Big Loss to Enemy
By O. OKI and M. MAEBARA
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, April 11.—With the Japanese operations in Central and South China having wiped out the groups of powerful enemy bases in the southwestern area, including the base groups at Kweilin, Liuchow, Suichwan, and Kanchow, the American air force in China had been placing stress in expanding and strengthening the base groups in the northwest. This became manifest in the increase in the number of enemy raids on the Hupeh region since February.

Laohokou, as an important base for attacks against the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines, had been divested of its previous character of being an advance base and had recently been expanded, with more than 10 bombers and about 50 fighters stationed there. In addition, several long range fighters, P-38's, were sent as temporary reinforcements. Sixty American pilots and 120 ground crewmen were stationed there.

The amount of gasoline consumed per month was said to average 2 000 tons. Since last year, the force, in coordination with the raids against the Shansi region from Sian, had been in frantic operation in the carpet bombing of Hankow, and attacks on Yangtze shipping and trains running between North and Central China.

Greeting its second anniversary in China on March 7, Lieutenant General Claire Chennault's 14th Air Force, this year began the bombing of principal cities in North China with formations of about 40 planes. The operations of this force were changing from the previous guerilla-like attacks conducted principally by fighters to real-scale bombing raids conducted with medium and heavy bombers and with fighter-bomber coordination.

Because of this development, the runway at Laohokou, which used to be 1000 meters, was to be lengthened to 1,500 meters and widened to 33 meters and paved. Several thousand Chungking troops and ordinary inhabitants were brought into the work and it was said that the job had been two-thirds completed.

During the present operations, the enemy air activity from Laohoku was considerably [illegible] until about March 24 or 25. It is believed that immediately before the fall of Laohokou the enemy air force retreated to the Ankang region. The loss of the Laohokou base has shattered the enemy's dream of a general counteroffensive and has opened the remaining northwest base groups to the menace of the onrush of the Japanese Forces.

2 BATTLESHIPS SUNK AND 3 CARRIERS HIT BY JAPANESE FLIERS

16 Other Warcraft Also Blasted, Crippled in New Action Off Okinawa, I.H.Q. Says

With three weeks, the U.S. task forces suffered the loss of 314 warcraft sunk or damaged, including 15 aircraft carriers, 13 battleships, 48 cruisers, and 48 destroyers, in the Southwestern-islands area. In the ground battle on the main Okinawa Island, the enemy suffered heavy casualties aggregating over 6,300 besides losing 233 tanks, armored cars and trucks, as well as 79 planes in less than two weeks following the landing on April 1.

Japanese Air and Sea Forces again sunk or damaged 21 U.S. warcraft, including three aircraft carriers, two battleships, seven cruisers, three destroyers, two warships of unidentified category, two transports, and two torpedo boats on and after April 11 in their [illegible] attacks against the en[illegible] forces around the main [illegible]

I[illegible] the main [illegible] no big changes took pla[illegible] situation and the Japanese Forces fighting valiantly are now smashing the enemy's assaults at every point.

In connection with the new battle developments in the Okinawa area, the Imperial Headquarters issued the following communique at 4 p.m. on Friday.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m., April 13

"1. No big changes have taken place in the war situation in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island since last reported. Our Forces fighting valiantly are now frustrating the enemy's assaults at every point.

"Of the war results [illegible] up to April 11, the principal results that have become known follow:

Enemy soldiers killed or wounded—about 6,300
Tanks and armored cars put out of action or set ablaze—185
Trucks destroyed—48
Planes shot down or damaged—79.

"2. Braving inclement weather, our Air and Sea Forces continued to attack the enemy war vessels and the task forces around the main Okinawa Island. On and after April 11 when the weather cleared up they repeatedly directed aerial attacks against the said enemy forces.

"Of the war results obtained by our side, those that have become known later follow:

Sunk—
2 battleships
3 cruisers
1 transport
2 warships of unidentified category

Damaged—
3 aircraft carriers
4 cruisers
3 destroyers
1 transport
2 torpedo boats."

Further Results Given

Domei

SOUTHERN BASE, April 12.—As a result of further investigation it has been revealed that, in the counterattacks against the British task force which appeared north of Sumatra on Wednesday, one enemy destroyer was damaged and four enemy carrier-borne planes were damaged in addition to two enemy planes downed previously announced. These results were achieved by the Shichisei and Shoken Units of the Army Special Attack Corps.

U.S. POLITICAL BOSSES BEHIND TRUMAN'S RISE

How They 'Made' Him Vice-President Revealed by American Journal

How the political bosses of America "made" Harry Truman Vice-President of the United States, despite the clamor for the renomination of Vice-President Wallace, is told in the following article which appeared in the July 31, 1944 issue of Time, entitled, "How the Bosses Did It."

Harry Truman, the grey little junior Senator from Missouri, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency twice. The second time was last week, by a majority of the 1,176 delegates to the 29th Democratic Convention. The first time was at a meeting in the White House, the week before.

Scene I: Washington. At that White House meeting were present the Democratic National Chairman, strapping Bob Hannegan, Chicago's Boss and Mayor, Ed Kelly, and four others. The visitors had political business with the President; they wanted to name over the various Vice-Presidential possibilities: Henry Wallace, Truman, "Assistant President" Jimmy Brynes, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, Senator Alben Barkley. The President indicated, in each case, that it would be a pleasure to run with the man named. It was said that tears came to Franklin Roosevelt's eyes when Jimmy Byrnes was mentioned; everyone there knew that the 63-year-old South Carolinian had no chance, with his long record of filibustering against anti-lynching bills. But everyone thought he detected a slightly firmer emphasis on the word "pleasure" as Harry Truman's name was trotted out. This piece of political finesse was satisfactory all around; the President had not been forced to take an open stand for one of his henchmen and against the others; and still the Party bosses had been given the "Go" signal on Truman.

Consequently, four days before the convention opened the race seemed wide-open, and the one-day booms blossomed in methodical orders: for Barkley, Douglas, Byrnes and Speaker Sam Rayburn. The Byrnes boom got farthest first and then fell flattest. The first of many intimate and important dinners in Chicago ended Byrnes's candidacy.

Scene II: the Blackstone. To Bob Hannegan's three-room suite in the venerable old Blackstone Hotel, two [illegible] convention, went P.A.C.'s Chairman Sidney Hillman and C.I.O. President Phil Murray. Also present: Postmaster General Frank Walker. Mincing no words Messrs. Hillman and Murray told Bob Hannegan and Frank Walker that Jimmy Byrnes was not acceptable to P.A.C. Reasons: 1) he is a confirmed Southerner; 2) as OW Mobilizer, he has held wages down. Hillman and Murray then went a good deal farther. No Southerner, they said, would get P.A.C. backing. Jimmy Byrnes gracefully withdrew. P.A.C.'s power blossomed fabulously.

The Truman boom was under way, managed carefully by Hannegan, Frank Walker, and Bosses Ed Kelly and Ed Flynn of New York. Harry Truman insisted that he did not want the job. For one thing, unlike all the other candidates in Chicago, he did not believe that the President really had chosen him. A story got around that he broke down in his hotel room and cried, telling friends that the Vice-Presidential responsibilities were beyond him.

Scene III; the Sherman. The Wallace camp set to work in earnest. Their pre-convention count of solid, first-ballot votes had stood at 200. By Wednesday morning it rocketed to 350. All day long delegates streamed in and out of P.A.C.'s Sherman Hotel headquarters.

That afternoon, at a secret caucus, an emotional Phil Murray addressed P.A.C.'s delegates (from 28 states). In his low, Scottish burr, thrusting his fist forward, Phil Murray said: "Wallace. . . Wallace. . . Wallace. That's it. Just keep pounding."

P.A.C.'s first-ballot count for Wallace rose to 400, then to 450.

Scene IV: the Blackstone. The bosses too, had gone to work. His collar open, his shirtsweat-soaked, Bob Hannegan dickered all Wednesday afternoon in his Blackstone suite. Better than anyone else, he knew that a majority of the 1,176 delegates were both: 1) anti-Wallace, and 2) at sea, waiting for a signal from the lighthouse. Hannegan then let it be known that he had telephoned the President, and that the President wanted Truman. Ed Flynn passed along the same news to New York's 96 delegates. So did Ed Kelly.

Kentucky's massive, paunchy Alben Barkley was so outraged at this report (he, too, had been given a friendly Roosevelt back pat) that he called back all advance copies of his address nominating Franklin Roosevelt for Term IV, and threatened not to make the speech at all. Cried "Dear Alben:" "I certainly don't know which shell the pea is under."

Many delegates just would not believe the story of the Roosevelt-Hannegan phone call. The story was changed. Now the bosses said that Franklin Roosevelt had put his preference for Harry Truman in writing. But Bob Hannegan had no such letter to show. The Wallace camp screamed "phony." Said Wallace's secretary, beefy Harold R. Young (who had unpractically set up headquarters in Chicago with a single bottle of whiskey): "The convention is in the hands of our enemies." Bob Hannegan finally produced such a letter but then: 1) it turned out to be dated only 24 hours earlier and 2) Mr. Roosevelt also mentioned Justice Douglas as one with whom" I should be very glad to run."

Scene V: John Touhy's. The caucuses ground on. Ed Kelly herded Illinois' 58 delegates out to Committeeman John Touhy's famed 27th Ward Club (across from the Stadium), where food and drink was free. Ed Kelly tried to get his 58 Illinois delegates to pledge for Truman. The Wallace men balked. Ed Kelly smoothly switched to his own Senator, Scott Lucas, of Illinois. By now the strategy of both camps was clear. The bosses would nominate all possible favorite sons, confuse and wear down the delegates, then try to push through Truman, or a compromise. The Wallace camp was holding firm, determined to switch to no one.

Scene VI: The Stadium. Henry Wallace, battling for his political life, had the galleries with him. After his stiff-necked, forthright seconding speech for Franklin Roosevelt he got the most honest ovation of the convention, three minutes of real cheering. Later that same day, after the President's voice had boomed, too loud, through the cluster of amplifiers, the name of Henry Wallace set the galleries afire. From every corner of the Stadium, packed with PACsters, came the chant: "We want Wallace!" At this point the Wallace nomination might have been roared through. Balding Chairman Sam Jackson, try as he might, could not stop the chanting and the noise. Finally, he called for adjournment. The entire Stadium reeked with a chorus of "No!" But Sam Jackson purred smoothly: "The ayes have it."

Scene VII: Private Room H. By next day, everything was organized. All tickest to the Stadium were checked not once, by ushers, but twice, by Ed Kelly's blue-shirted cops. Clusters of tieless war workers, carrying clusters of Wallace placards, were turned away. They just did not seem to have the right kind of tickets.

The bosses were very busy. Their work was done in the air-conditioned "Private Room H," reached by a dark corridor underneath the speaker's stand. In and out, all afternoon, went Hannegan, Kelly, Flynn, Walker, Hague and Co. Harry Truman stayed there for three hours, handshaking the delegates as the bosses brought them in. Inside, someone was always on the telephone, and whispered snatches of conversation floated to the door: "I think we got California in shape . . ." "Kelly said . . ." "Don't worry too much about Alabama. . ." One of the most impressive lines, used with small-town delegates, was the whisper: "I think they have the President on the wire. . . ."

Finally, Ed Kelly wrenched himself away long enough to mount the speakers' platform. He solemnly placed in nomination the name of Illinois' favorite son, Scott Lucas. Everyone, in the stadium knew what Kelly was doing, and he was booed so hard and so repeatedly that he could only finish by appealing to them as "chairman of the Illinois delegation, as Mayor of Chicago, and as host to the convention."

Scene VIII: on the Floor. As the boos mounted, the band and organ played, and then, from the wings of the Stadium, poured an endless procession of Kelly workers, with Lucas signs: BUSINESS WANTS LUCAS, LABOR WANTS LUCAS, EVERY SOLDIER, SAILOR AND MARINE WANTS LUCAS, EVERY FATHER AND MOTHER OF A SERVICEMAN WANTS LUCAS.

The galleries howled and booed as this phoniest of all parades proceeded; they watched silently as the Kellymen shuffled off in manificent embarrassment.

It was now 4:30 o'clock and the delegates' stomachs were empty, their throats dry. The balloting began.

Ballot I. The first ballot turned out to be a trial run. Wallace led all the way, Truman relied heavily on the big delegations. Final result: Wallace, 429½, Truman, 319½. The 13 favorite sons, with 393½ votes, held the balance of power.

The convention had been in uninterrupted session for six and a half hours. At the outer gates, gallerytes were beginning to arrive for the night session. Up to the microphone stepped Chairman Sam Jackson to pull the neatest parliamentary trick of the convention. He announced that Ballot II would be taken immediately, and that, since there was no recess, the convention was still in afternoon session, and no tickets for the night meeting would be honored. Even at this late date the bosses were taking no chances on getting a Wallace gallery.

Ballot II. Ballot II was a thrilling battle until the break came. At the quartermark, Wallace led, 148 votes to Truman's 125, with seven key states "passing" (waiting to see which way to jump). Then Ed Flynn brought in 74½ New York votes, and Truman went ahead for the first time. The score: Truman 246; Wallace 187. Then Favorite Son Bob Kerr, Governor of Oklahoma, withdraw his name: 22 more votes for Truman.

At the halfway mark the count stood Truman 342, Wallace 286. But the Wallacemen were fighting; the count narrowed; suddenly it was neck-and-neck: Truman, 400; Wallace, 395.

With Truman holding a narrow lead, 477½-to-472, the bosses could wait no longer. Alabama's Bankhead withdrew his name, threw 22 votes to Truman. South Carolina switched all 18 votes to Truman. The galleries howled and screamed. Indiana's huge Boss Frank McHale withdraw Paul McNutt's name. Maine came over to Truman. "We want Wallace!" roared the galleries.

But the real rush had begun. State chairmen frantically waved their banners for recognition. The Wallace total shrank swiftly.

Scene IX: Back to Touhy's. In the Illinois section, Ed Kelly suddenly snapped at Scott Lucas: "Christ Almighty, let's get in this thing. We're clean out." Out rushed the whole Illinois delegation for a caucus at John Touhy's. Wyoming switched to Truman. Aging, ex-Ambassador James Gerard got the microphone for New York, rasped out: "New York is now unanimous. Make it 93 for Truman." The Truman total: 558½, with 589 needed to nominate.

By now the fickle crowd was on its feet, cheering every Truman gain, as the last, faint chant of "We want Wallace" came from the upper tiers. Ohio added 23 to the Truman score. Then West Virginia, whose Governor Matt Neely had held firm for Wallace, broke down. It added 13 votes for Truman, enough to put him over.

Back from John Touhy's, led by a flying wedge of cops, came Illinois. Breathing heavily, Ed Kelly grabbed the microphone, shouted out: "Illinois now 54 for Truman, four for Wallace." He turned to a henchman: "Did we make it?" He had not. It was all over. Running fast for the Truman bandwagon, Ed Kelly had only managed to get his fingernails on the spare tire.

Suddenly, all the hundreds of Wallace placards had vanished. The three huge white Wallace balloons, which had hung over the convention all day, were let go; they floated swiftly to the dim rafters overhead, there to hump softly above the smoke, the lights, and the cheers. Once again, the bosses had won.

REICH WRITER HITS ENEMY FOR BOMBING OF DRESDEN

Anglo-Americans Wantonly Destroyed German Cultural City, Says Hauptmann

In an article contributed to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Gerhart Hauptmann, literary luminary of Germany, strongly condemned the British and Americans for their inhuman conduct in subjecting to indiscriminate bombing the town of Dresden, the centre of fine arts, music and literature, according to the Tokyo Shimbun report from Berlin.

Indignant at the criminal barbarities perpetrated by the British and Americans, Mr. Hauptmann, who was at that time in Dresden with his wife and children, wrote the article, the substance of which is as follows:

"Even those who have forgotten to weep must weep at this sight of devastation wrought by the British and Americans. The morning star of human enlightenment has been rising on the world, but the British and Americans have again dragged it down to the level of the inferno.

"As I record my experience, I feel as if I had been passing through a miracle. To this day, Heaven has prolonged my life to report on the devastation of Dresden. I have almost reached the end of my life, but I cannot but envy my deceased friends, who are spared the agony of seeing this sight with their own eyes. I wept, but the Greek heroes, including Hercules himself, did not consider it a shame to weep.

"Dresden, the guardian of culture, has made a priceless contribution, laying the British and Americans also under obligation. Have they forgotten all this?

"I am now nearly 83 years old, and the time is coming, when I shall be called to the presence of the Almighty. There I have a prayer to make, that the Almighty in His mercy will make men more amiable, more refined, and more wise."

Heavy Nippon Guns Slow Down U.S. Drives On Okinawa to a Snail's Pace, Enemy Admits

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—All American frontline reports emphasize that the Japanese Troops in the southern sector of the main Okinawa Island are bringing heavy guns into full play and point out the stiff resistance of the Japanese defenders in the mountain district of that island. They also report that the United States troops that landed there can hardly advance more than one or two meters during the last few days.

A New York Herald Tribune correspondent says in part:

"The fighting in the southern sector of the main Okinawa Island is dragging like a snail's pace. It is a slow warfare. The Japanese are using huge guns for the first time in the Pacific war theater and are firing terrific barrages over the whole lines. Our divisional headquarters was bombarded today! Nearly 600 shells, including more than 10 rocket howitzer shells, hit the camp of a certain battalion near the headquarters.

"Our troops returned the enemy gunfire at the rate of 10 to one Japanese shell. The intense artillery warfare reached its height today when units of the 24th Corps came in touch with the main Japanese Army. The fighting was so severe that one U.S. infantry battalion advancing from the frontline, 400 meters ahead, was protected by four artillery battalions."

A correspondent of the New York Times reports:

"Officers and men of the 24th Corps had to stop their advance more than once before the furious Japanese gunfire which had no parallel before in the Pacific war area. When our boys marched along the western coast on the morning of April 9, they had to discontinue their advance due to the severe Japanese bombardment immediately after they succeeded in repulsing a part of the garrison forces in the main defensive Japanese camp. For a pretty long time our forces concentrated their firing on the Japanese artillery camps, but this was returned by the defending Japanese with a terrific firing against our infantry. The Japanese who are fanatically defending the island, are using probably 500-kilogram heavy howitzer shells."

Admit Fierce Resistance

Domei

LISBON, April 11.—Describing the severe fighting in the hills north of Naha, on the main Okinawa island, an AP correspondent says, "A regiment of the U.S. 24th Battalion launched fierce attacks against the Japanese positions today under cover of artillery fire, but were met by such fierce artillery and machine-gun fire that they were barely able to regain their height."

A correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, describing the activities of the 24th Battalion, reported that no definite decision had been reached in the fighting three kilometers from the Makiminato Airfield even after two days of very fierce fighting.

Concerning the defensive operations of the Japanese on the main Okinawa Island, the correspondent says, "The Japanese commander, far from resorting to negative defense measures, launches counterattacks even when there is the slightest risk of their losing any ground. The Japanese seem to have a considerable force on the battlefront, having moved up reinforcements from Shuri. A string of Japanese positions stretch between Makiminato and Waukei on the eastern coast. Veterans of the European war have not yet come across such powerful fortifications, so wonderfully are they constructed. Most notable are the automatic guns.

"In the X-shaped positions near Shuri the Japanese have installed heavy mortars of from 50 to 300 millimeters caliber, besides small artillery pieces, heavy guns and anti-aircraft guns, and are prepared to resist attacks by land and sea. Notable in the Okinawa fighting is the able use by the Japanese of heavy mortars and Canet guns. So heavy is the Japanese fire that the positions of the 7th Division received a hail of 263 shells in five minutes."

U.S.S.R., YUGOSLAVIA SIGN AMITY AND AID TREATY

Agreement to Run 20 Years; Ratification Ceremonies Scheduled at Belgrade

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 12.—The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia concluded a 20-year friendship and mutual assistance agreement today and early ratification was expected at formal ceremonies in Belgrade, it was announced in Moscow today. The signers were Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch for Yugoslavia and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov for the Soviet Union.

The treaty contained a one-year cancellation clause whereby either party may renounce it one year before the 20-year period expires. Otherwise it is automatically valid for successive five-year periods until one party cancels it a year before expiration of any five-year period.

Following is the text of the treaty:

The Presidium of the Supreme Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic and the Regency of Yugoslavia fully determined to prosecute the war against the German aggressor to the end, wishing to further consolidate the friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, who are waging a joint struggle against the common enemy, Hitler Germany, expressing the unswerving desire to ensure close collaboration between the people of the two countries and all the United Nations during the war and in peacetime, consolidating the friendship between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to the vital interests of both people, and to promote further the economic development of both countries, have decided to conclude to this end the present treaty.

The two parties have agreed to the following:

To Continue Struggle

Art. 1. Each of the high-contracting parties will continue this struggle with the other party and with all the United Nations against Germany to final victory. The high contracting parties undertake to render each other military and other systems in this struggle with all the means at their disposal.

Art. 2. Should one of the high contracting parties become involved during the postwar period in hostilities with Germany or with some other state which had directly or in some other form united with Germany, the other high contracting party will immediately render to the contracting party so involved in hostilities, all military and other assistance in support in his power.

Art. 3. The high contracting parties state that they will participate in the spirit of the most sincere collaboration of all the international actions in the securing of peace and security for the people, and will make their contribution to the full in the realization of these high aims. The high contracting party states that application of present treaty will conform to the international friendship and the adoption of greater powers.

Art. 4. The high contracting parties undertake not to conclude any alliance or to take part in any coalition directed against the other high contracting party.

Art. 5. The high contracting parties after the termination of this war, will act in the spirit of friendship and collaboration. With the aim of further development and consolidation of economic and cultural ties between the two, or rather peoples of the two countries.

Art. 6. The present treaty comes into force immediately upon signature, and establishes ratification in the shortest possible time. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Belgrade as soon as possible.

The present treaty shall remain in force for a period of twenty years from the day of the signature, which if one of the high contracting parties at the end of this twenty-year period, does not make a statement one year before its expiration of its desire to reject the treaty, it remains in force another five years, and thus each time, until one of the high contracting party gives a written warning one year before the termination of the five-year period of his intention to discontinue its assignment.

London Hears F.D.R.'s Death

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 12. — The British Government was first notified of the sudden death of President Roosevelt when the news was received by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's secretary, who said that he would inform Churchill immediately, according to a London report. The secretary added that the Prime Minister would probably not make any public statement on the President's death until he made a formal statement in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Sweden Not Invited

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—Sweden has not been asked to be represent as an observer at the United Nations Conference on International Organizations in San Francisco, the Swedish Foreign Office announced today in reference to the statement made by Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, that "several neutral countries had tried in vain to obtain permission to sent observers to San Francisco."

No Britons in 'Free' Poland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed today that since the British Government has not recognized the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity at Warsaw, no members of the British Embassy in Moscow as well as British correspondents have yet entered "liberated" Poland, according to a London report.

Churchill To Speak

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill will speak in the House of Commons next week on the Soviet-Polish relations and probably on the general war situation in Germany, it was disclosed in London today.

U.S. 3RD ARMY ADVANCES 32 KMS. EAST OF ELFURT

Tempo of Drive Increases After Elbe Crossing—AP Claims Weimar Captured

Domei

ZURICH, April 12.—In line with the crossing of the Elbe River by the American 9th Army, the tempo of the advance of the anti-Axis forces along the entire Western Front has increased notably. According to front reports, the 80th Infantry Division of the American 3rd Army, south of the American 9th Army, has advanced 32 kilometers east of Elfurt and has reached the outskirts of Weimar.

According to an Associated Press report the American forces have already occupied Weimar, but Elfurt, although surrounded, seems to be holding out despite fierce attacks by land and from the air. The 6th Mechanized Division is at the spearhead of the advance, but the point to which they have advanced has not been announced: the only report received saying that this division advanced 74 kilometers from Wednesday morning to Thursday morning.

The 9th Mechanized Division of the American 1st Army advanced 12 kilometers on Thursday and reached the outskirts of Naumburg, and is now 40 kilometers southwest of Leipzig and 100 kilometers from the Elbe River.

In the meantime, it is reported that the American 9th Army, after crossing the Elbe River, is advancing at a speed of six and half kilometers an hour over the plain of 80 kilometers which intervenes between it and its goal Berlin. An unconfirmed report in a Paris broadcast says that anti-Axis troops have descended by parachute at Brandenburg, 32 kilometers from Berlin, which lies on the road along which the American 9th Army is moving.

There is now not the least doubt of the intention of the anti-Axis forces, which is of storming Berlin with the idea of carrying it at a stroke.

Germans Admit Advance

With the anti-Axis general offensive on the Western Front increasing in intensity daily, German military communiques admit the advance of the anti-Axis forces in both the southern and northern areas, but the points reached by the advance forces and the whereabouts of the main forces are difficult to tell because of the great speed of the advance. On Thursday the American 9th Army crossed the Elbe River, as a result of which the Western Front is in danger of completely crumbling unless the German forces have prepared adequate defenses. The Elbe, only 92 kilometers from Berlin, is the geographically advantageous line along which the German forces should have concentrated for the defense of Berlin. The 2nd Mechanized Division of the American 9th Army had advanced to within 7 kilometers of Magdeburg on Wednesday. No details as to the point of crossing, however, have been announced.

The only announcement has been that the Americans have established a bridgehead. Only 176 kilometers now separate the spearhead of the American forces from Zhukov's forces on the Eastern Front by way of Berlin. Thus the happenings of the next few days should be watched closely.

French Bare Baden Capture

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 12.—The capture of Baden and Rastatt on the coast of the Rhine River was revealed by a special announcement made tonight by the French 1st Army Headquarters attached to the Sixth Group Corps, according to a Paris dispatch.

No Changes in Holland

Domei

BERLIN, April 12.—In eastern Holland, in the areas of Ems and Hannover, no changes of importance have taken place declared the military spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse. German formations have taken up a new line of defense and the situation between Ems and the Weser has been consolidated. The enemy was repelled at several places whereas bitter fighting is going on in the Celle area. Strong enemy tank forces have advanced to the Magdeburg area and reached the Elbe at Schoenebeck. The Elbe has not been crossed at any place. In Thuringia the enemy advanced up to Weimar. Graefenroda is in German hands. South of Koburg and east of Schweinfurt the Americans are attacking strongly southeastward. Crailsheim was retaken by German troops. No important changes of the situation occurred between Neckar, Jagst and the Rhine.

Facts Worth Noting

Nicaragua

Gen. Anastasio Somoza—President
A. Barquera—Foreign Minister
Jose M. McCada—Home Minister
Guillermo Sevilla—Ambassador to U.S.
C. Herdoria—Minister to London
Modosto Armijo—Minister to Guatemala

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 12

Soviet attacks south of the Vienna Woods failed while violent fighting continues in Vienna at the Danube canal. On the Danube four enemy cannon boats were set afire. In the Danube-March triangle the enemy forced an expansion of his bridgehead toward the northwest but east of the upper reaches of the Waag our formations repulsed numerous attacks.

On the southern and western front of Breslau, the Soviets continued their breakthrough attempts with strong air force support and local breaches were sealed off in violent fighting.

The fortress of Koenigsberg after several days of fiercest attacks was handed over to the Soviets by fortress commander Infantry General Lasch. Despite this fact parts of the garrison split up into several fighting groups and, loyal to their duty, are still offering stubborn resistance to the Soviets. Infantry General Lasch on account of his cowardly capitulation to the enemy was courtmartialed and sentenced to death by hanging. His family members will likewise be held responsible.

On the Samland front repeated enemy thrusts were repulsed in the face of high Soviet losses. While defending one of our convoys off the western Norwegian coast our fighters shot down six enemy planes.

Between the Ems and Weser on the Western Front our troops prevented the enemy's breakthrough attempt on either side of Quakenbrueck while numerous British attacks against our Weser defense lines south of Bremen failed. The enemy, advancing beyond Wildeshausen and Harpstedt, was repelled in counterattacks. Between the Aller and the Harz Mountains the enemy continued his attacks on a wide front. While the bulk of his forces was checked in fierce fighting in the defense ring of Brunswick, weaker enemy groups pushed farther to the east on either side of the town. Troops of the army and Luftwaffe artillery inflicted great losses on the enemy destroying more than 100 tanks alone in the Brunswick area.

Fighting in the Ruhr district and on either side of Olpe continued also yesterday with undiminished ferocity. From the north the Americans pushed our divisions in the Unna sector on either side of Boshun which was lost after heroic fighting farther back toward the Ruhr. Violent street fighting continues in Essen. From the Olpe area the enemy forced a deeper penetration against the flanks where counterattacks are now in progress. With simultaneous pressure against the southern Harz the fighting continues also north of the Thueringer Wald. Despite fiercest resistance of our stronghold garrisons and barrier groups the enemy gained ground toward the east. The concentric attacks against Erfurt were bloodily repulsed by the garrison while the advance of the enemy tank and infantry formations between the Thueringer Wald and the Main River was strongly delayed by numerous fighting groups in the enemy's back. Also in Eisfeld, Rodach and in the Coburg Castle our grenadiers are holding their own against strong enemy attacks. Southeast of Wuerzburg the enemy started an attack with concentrated forces. Here as well as in the northern spurs of the Black Forest violent fighting developed with the enemy who entered our main fighting area. Near Crailsheim our troops in fierce counterattack threw the Americans back considerably in a western and northwestern direction.

In air fights over the Western Front our fighters yesterday shot down 17 Anglo-American planes. From April 1, to 11, the Anglo-Americans according to reports available so far lost 388 tanks and 50 armored reconnoitering cars.

A midget submarine sank a fully laden tanker of 1,000 tons out of the enemy supply traffic between the Thames and the Scheldt.

In Italy the defense battle continues southwest of Lake Comacchio. Also yesterday the British and their auxiliary forces, supported by strong artillery and incessant battleplane attacks, failed to breakthrough our front. In hand fighting our divisions despite a slight loss of ground maintained the coherence of their front and threw the enemy forces which had crossed the Saterno back to the eastern bank of the river. Violent fighting is in progress with a British fighting group which landed on the southwestern bank of Lake Comacchio.

Local attacks on the front in the western Alps and in the Ligurian coastal sector collapsed in our defense fire. In northeastern Croatia fighting activity flared up again on the Syrmia and Drave front.

Anglo-American terror formations during the day attacked central and southern Germany causing casualties and damage to buildings particularly in Munich, Nuremberg and Regensburg. During the night the Reich capital was the aim of enemy bombers.

GRIM STREET BATTLES ON AS VIENNA FIGHT NEAR END

Soviet Landing Attempts on Danube Banks Smashed as Four Gunboats Are Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, April 12.—The fighting for Vienna narrowed down yesterday to fierce street fighting in the northeastern corner of the Austrian capital and at the Danube Canal, and reports said that the bitter struggle is nearing its end.

Yesterday, the Soviets attempted landings on the Danube banks with six gunboats, but four of them were sunk while the troops of the remaining two which landed on the southern bank were wiped out. Those on the northern bank are also being engaged and their destruction is imminent.

Violent Soviet attacks south of Vienna were repulsed, but they were able to expand their bridgehead in the Danube-March area to the northeast. Soviet pressure continued on the upper March.

On the Breslau front, Konev made efforts to break through on the south and west with considerable support from the air. Some penetrations were made in the German defense lines, but these were promptly sealed off.

More significant is Malinovsky's maneuvers in the area north of the Danube. His troops are at the moment advancing through the small and white Carpathians to the March River where he has already succeeded in establishing several bridgeheads.

In fierce fighting the German formations during their withdrawal to the northwest are putting up stiff resistance to hold the Soviets in the foothills in the bridgehead area at the Danube bend.

Control Danube Islands

Domei

ZURICH, April 13.—Marshal Alexander Tolbukhin's forces are reported to be in control of the southeastern corner of the islands between the Danube Canal and the River Danube and part of Leopolostadt, according to frontline dispatches.

According to a Berlin wireless yesterday the Red Army had dispatched six gunboats in a move to attempt landing on the banks of the Danube but four of these were sunk. Part of the Red Army succeeded in landing but are meeting grim counterattacks from the German army.

Mexican Air Force in Pacific

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 12.—The Mexican Government announced today that the 201st Squadron of the Mexican air force has been sent to the Pacific war theater and it has joined General Douglas MacArthur's air force, it was officially announced in Mexico City today. It said that it was the first time that a Mexican air force has been dispatched overseas.

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Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Tai-hsien, Luchow, Anking, Chaochow, Chinkan, [illegible], Yangchow.
Hainan Island: Holhow, [illegible], Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo. Malai: Shonan. Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta. [illegible]: Singaradja, Denpasar, Borneo: [illegible], Balik-Papan, Pontianak, [illegible], Samarinda. Celebes: [illegible], Menado. Ceram: Amboina. [illegible] Koepang. New Britain Island: [illegible]. New Guinea: [illegible]. Others: Hongkong. [illegible]: Bombay, London, [illegible].

28 SPECIAL ATTACK FLIERS WIN TWO-RANK PROMOTION

Navy Heroes Also Granted Special Honors for Distinguished Service

The nine heroes of the Kikusui Unit and 19 of the Kongo Unit of the Kamishio Special Attack Corps of the Navy, whose feats accomplished in the West Caroline area, the Central Pacific area, and in the northern coastal area of New Guinea had been previously made known to the entire rank and file of the Navy by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and they have now been posthumously promoted by two ranks. At the same time, Special Honors have been conferred upon them, it was announced under date of April 14 by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations.

The announcement of the Navy Ministry follows:

"The nine heroes of the Kikusui Unit of the Kamishio Special Attack Corps of the Navy who surprise-attacked the enemy fleet operating in the vicinity of the West Caroline Islands on November 24, 1944, and who destroyed two enemy aircraft carriers and three battleships in ramming attacks while lying at anchor, and 19 others of the Kongo Unit of the Kamishio Special Attack Corps of the Navy, who obtained outstanding results by surprise-attacking the enemy fleet anchored in the Central Pacific area and the northern New Guinea area on January 12 and 21, 1945, have been given two-rank promotions and Special Honors have been conferred upon them.

"The nine heroes of the Kikusui Unit who have been promoted by two ranks follow:

"Lieutenant Nobunori Kamibeppu promoted to commander.

"Sublieutenants Setsuo Nishina, Katsumi Murakami, and Hitoshi Fukuda promoted to lieutenant commanders.

"Second sublieutenants Hideichi Utsunomiya, Taichi Imanishi, Akira Sato, Kozo Watanabe, and Kazuhiko Kondo, to lieutenants.

"The 19 heroes of the Kongo Unit who have been promoted by two ranks follow:

"Lieutenant Takeshi Kagaya promoted to commander.

Sublieutenants Seizo Ishikawa, Teruo Kawakubo, Hiroshi Hisazumi, Shizuyo Miyakodokoro, Yoshihiko Kudo, Atsuro Hara, Kentaro Yoshimoto, and Kazutoshi Toyozumi promoted to lieutenant commanders.

"Second Sublieutenants Fumiya Motoi, Osamu Ito, and Taro Tsukamoto, to lieutenants.

"Superior Petty Officers Yurimitsu Fukumoto, Bunikichi Arimori, and Minoru Matsumura, First-Class Petty Officer Katsumi Sato, Second-Class Petty Officer Katsumi Izeri, Second-Class Flying Petty Officers Minoru Mori and Tadashi Saegusa, to Second Sublieutenants.

"Commanders Nobunori Kamibeppu and Takeshi Kagaya have been given the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun with Small Cordon. Those who have been granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Dual-Rayed Rising Sun are Lieutenant Commanders Sekio Nishina, Katsumi Murakami, Hitoshi Fukuda, Seizo Ishikawa, Teruo Kawakubo, Hiroshi Hisazumi, Shizuyo Miyakodokoro, Yoshihiko Kudo, Atsuro Hara, Kentaro Yoshimoto, and Kazutoshi Toyozumi and Lieutenants Hidekazu Utsunomiya, Taichi Imanishi, Akira Sato, Kozo Watanabe, Kazuhiko Kondo, Fumiya Motoi, Osamu Ito and Taro Tsukamoto.

"The seven heroes who have been given the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth class Order of the Single-Rayed Rising Sun, include Second Sublieutenants Yurimitsu Fukumoto, Bunkichi Arimori, Minoru Matsumura, Katsumi Sato, Minoru Mori, Tadashi Saegusa, and Katsumi Izeri.

Kawamoto Made Secretary

Nobumasa Kawamoto on Thursday was appointed private secretary to Minister Without Portfolio Hiroshi Shimomura and concurrently President of the Board of Information.

Obituary

Sadao Kikuta, professor at Meiji Gakuin and first recipient of the Soho Tokutomi Essay Prize, passed away at his Setagaya home at the age of 45 on April 11.

Komasaburo Shibata, who served as Director of Religious Affairs of the Department of Education and business manager and member of the Meiji Restoration History Compilation Committee, died of old age at his residence at 17 Hiroocho, Azabu, on April 11. He was 76 years of age. Funeral services according to Buddhist rites were held at his home on Friday from 1 to 2 p.m.

Mrs. Ichi Yamazaki, 84, who as an example of filial devotion was granted the Blue Ribbon in 1908 and became material for primary school text books passed away of old age at her home in Kawagoe on April 10.

2 Navy Units Cited for Daring Breakthrough After 10 Days of Resistance on P.I. Front

A citation had been previously granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the two Units commanded by Lieutenant Sachio Nishimura and Lieutenant Hiroyasu Mizutani, which rendered meritorious services in the Philippine area by holding their positions securely for more than 10 days despite fierce enemy attacks and later moved to other places after breaking through an enemy cordon, and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the Navy Ministry announced on Thursday.

The citation follows:

CITATION

The XX Unit of the Navy Defense Force in the Philippines.

The XX Unit of the Navy Defense Force in the Philippines.

Furiously attacked by the enemy's concentric artillery fire and encircled by tanks, the above, commanded by Lieutenant Sachio Nishimura and Lieutenant Hiroyasu Mizutani, suffered heavy casualties. However nothing daunted, the Units securely held their positions for more than 10 days. Later, upon receipt of an order to move to other positions, they broke through the enemy cordon.

In the course of their struggle against the enemy, the two Units put six enemy tanks out of action and killed or wounded more than 400 enemy soldiers.

The distinguished services rendered by the two Units are a model for the entire Navy.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

February 25, 1945.

SOEMU TOYODA,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Combined Fleet

Press Comments

Friday, April 13

HIGHER RICE PRICE AND FUNDAMENTAL POLICY

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—The Government has decided to raise the producers' price for the 1945 rice output by about Y30 as compared with the price for 1944, fixing the price at Y92.50 per koku. This means a raise of nearly 50 per cent. Similarly, the price of wheat is also to be raised, and the price for potatoes is expected to be raised shortly to about twice the present level.

We are not opposed to these price increases. However, concerning the fundamental price policy for agricultural products, especially rice and wheat, as well as potatoes and other vegetable, we hope that the Government, and in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, will clarify their attitude. Rice, wheat, and potatoes are today the people's main foodstuffs, and not many words are needed to explain that their prices are of great significance to the people's livelihood.

This is indeed the reason why the Government has adopted a double price system for rice, of one price for the supply and another for the consumption. As to the supply price, a distinction is being made as between the price of the producer and the price of the landowner, thus instituting a dual price system. The authorities are thus probably following a plan which is to bring about the maintenance and increase of production on one hand and the stabilization of the people's livelihood on the other. But in view of the importance of this problem, it is necessary to be prudent in this price policy and to decide it on the basis of a firmly established fundamental policy.

The main objective of the price policy for rice and other foodstuffs is connected with two points: increase of production, and stabilization of the people's livelihood, that is to say, the prevention of inflation. Now, one may be inclined to think simply that, for production increase it is necessary to raise the price, whereas for the prevention of inflation it is necessary to hold down the prices. But neither of the two should necessarily be determined simply. There is room for bringing about an adjustment between the two by means of control in both fields that of production and that of consumption.

Now, as to the policies for rice and other foodstuff prices today, production increase is being planned under principles which existed in the days of free economy; and yet, out of fear of inflation, this is being carried out only half way. On the other hand, while aiming at the prevention of inflation, again there is a lack of positiveness out of fear of effects on production. We thus cannot help saying that after all neither of the two aims is being fully reached, and as a result measures are being enforced belatedly to catch up with the realities.

At present, the prevention of inflation and the securing of the foodstuffs production are both important. Therefore, the Government in its foodstuffs policies should clarify the roles to be played by the price policy as well as by the direct control of production and consumption. Moreover, the Government should firmly establish the point in which the fundamentals of the price policy decision should be placed. We thus never cease to hope for the speedy establishment of a fundamental policy and its resolute enforcement, by the Cabinet Planning Board or the Price Investigation Council.

As to the purchasing price for rice, there is as yet no explanation given in connection with the current price increase. Hitherto the formula of taking the production cost as the basis has been adopted, but it cannot be denied that this cost of production can to a extent be affected by the calculation basis adopted.

Furthermore, in the adjustment of mutually unbalanced prices, different ways of thinking will result naturally according to whether one means the balance with the prices of other commodities or the balance among prices of agricultural products as such.

In short, as long as no fundamental policy is decided, the current increase in rice price will not be sufficient to on the one hand stimulate production, and on the other to completely forestall inflation.

In addition, there are many points which require re-examination and improvement, for instance with regard to measures other than those concerned with prices, the fixing of the consumer's price and the standard purchasing price, and the system of remuneration and encouragement through the distribution of goods. The most important thing is the establishment of a fundamental policy and its thorough-going enforcement. Otherwise, the raise of rice prices will forever become a chain of attempts and failures.

News and Views

American Brand of Christianity

Charles Iglehart, longtime Methodist missionary in Japan and now professor of missions at Manhattan's Union Theological Seminary, writing for the March issue of the Duke Divinity School Bulletin, is reported to have said, "The war in Asia has sunk to such mean depths of ferocity race antagonism lies behind it. We are now creating a generation of American and Japanese youth reared with a brand of mutual hate and contempt. The war will leave the Japanese and American Christians farther apart than they have ever been before. The Japanese Christians will love their land and people in defeat with profounder love than ever before. They will probably trust their leaders with less criticism and more loyalty."

Japan is not and will never be defeated, but the nation as a whole has already experienced what American Christianity is like through the indiscriminate bombing of Tokyo and other cities by the American air force. Bombs are dropped on Japanese cities wantonly and with no purpose far from military targets, killing innocent civilians and depriving them of their homes.

War and Christianity, of course, cannot go together; but if Christianity is really what the American missionaries in Japan have for nearly a century professed it to be, and if the Christian spirit has any sort of moral restrictions, the American way of fighting should be entirely different from what it is. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other American war leaders are actually fighting against Christianity and have brought to nought all the Christian missionary work in Japan.

No Japanese can understand what the Americans are fighting for at such "mean depths of ferocity" as Iglehart has put it. On the other hand, Japan's war aim is crystal clear. Americans and Australians have not admitted Japanese emigrants into their vast and sparsely populated territories. Britain refused Japanese goods behind a tariff wall throughout her vast Commonwealth of Nations. The last and only way out for overpopulated Japan was to build a co-prosperity sphere in East Asia where all the East Asiatics could find their breathing and living space, unmolested by the Anglo-American color bar.

If Christianity is a living religion in the United States, should explain on what precepts of the Holy Bible Americans are carrying on their war to the far-off Asia. The attention of the Americans should also be drawn to the fact that blind bombing of civilians will only strengthen Japanese morale. They should be told, too, that the Japanese "love their bombed land and people with profounder love than ever before and trust their leaders with less criticism and more loyalty."

DESTINY OF NATION HANGS ON OKINAWA OPERATIONS

Utilize Nearness to Front to Send Planes for Decisive Blow, Takase Urges

Just one more push, one more heavy blow against the enemy, is needed for victory in the Okinawa operations according to Captain Goro Takase of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. The very shortness of the distance between the production front and the fighting front must be utilized to throw everything possible against the enemy, Captain Takase told a representative of the Asahi.

Captain Takase said:

"The force which the enemy has mustered for the Okinawa operations is comprised of Spruance's Fifth Fleet, Mitscher's 58th Task Force and Turner's Amphibious Force, the entire strength of the United States Pacific Fleet. Added to this is a British task force, bringing the total number of vessels employed to an alleged 1,500. This is the greatest force employed since the beginning of the enemy's Pacific operations.

"The decisive battle between the enemy and the Japanese centered on the main Okinawa island, with each side throwing in all its sea, air and land power against the other, is being watched carefully and anxiously by the people. Since April 6, all our Forces have been carrying out a charge against the enemy. What significance the development of these operations will have becomes strongly evident when it is noted that Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, in a message to his forces, pointed out that "the destiny of the nation hinges on this battle," and that, receiving this message, all the officers and men are pulling at the leash with the spirit to destroy the enemy with certainty.

"Since the enemy came at the Okinawas, brilliant results have been scored in the region by our surface and air units in coordination with the garrison forces there. The list, headed by battleships and carriers, contains 293 vessels, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters. The furious blow inflicted on the enemy task forces in the general offensive on April 6, dealt losses of at least three first line carriers, one converted carrier and one battleship. In addition, vessels were seen fleeing southward at four or five knots dragging tails of oil in some cases 20 miles long, while other vessels were sighted desperately trying to leave the region of combat with five damaged warships.

"The enemy task forces supporting the Okinawa landing operations have been dealt heavy blows. That the enemy camp, which vaunts that 1,500 vessels have been thrown into the operations, has now begun to hold misgivings as to the future of the operations is clear from the facts that the number of raiding planes has decreased, that air technique has declined, that the number of enemy vessels around the islands has decreased greatly, and that the speed of advance of the landed forces has become slower. The fighting surrounding the island is indeed at a stage where one more push, one more blow, will be decisive.

"It is probably still fresh in your memories that in the various operations from Guadalcanal to Yiojima, our officers and men on the front lines directed efforts toward stopping the enemy's material offensive with human bullets, but that support was not forthcoming at the crucial stage where one more push would have been decisive, and that the chance for victory was thereby lost.

"If, as declared by Admiral Toyoda, the operations around Okinawa will decide the destiny of the nation, now is the time for all of the people to direct all their efforts toward winning in those operations. The officers and men on the front, from the commander down to the lowest men in the ranks, are throwing themselves at the enemy as Special Attack Corps, as shields of the nation's defense.

"In clear words, they are plunging into the enemy firmly believing that the people to follow are convinced that the war will certainly be won and desiring fully that they will send more and more of the requisite dealing weapons. The battlefield around the island, where our officers and men are fighting with this determination, is blessed with unsurpassedly advantageous geographical conditions for us. There are vast and innumerable rear bases at which to deploy our Air Forces. In addition, planes built today can reach the battlefield tomorrow or the day after and immediately take part powerfully in the fighting. We must make more than full use of this closeness in distance between the production area and the battlefield. I will say again, the way for you, the people, to take, is to impress upon your minds clearly that one plane today will lead immediately to victory tomorrow, and forgetting self, to drive forward on the production road forgetting self."

Thakin Mya Stresses Japan-Burma Amity In Message to Togo

Domei

RANGOON, April 11.—Thakin Mya, Burmese Foreign Minister, today sent a congratulatory message to Japan's new Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo. His message read: "I wish to take this earliest opportunity to congratulate Your Excellency on your assumption of the Foreign Minister's portfolio, and to express hope that under your able direction the relations of friendship and amity between Japan and Burma will be yet further strengthened, and that the two countries will continue to contribute their utmost toward the realization of East Asiatic ideals, which promise peace, liberty and justice to a chaotic world."

TO RECLAIM EQUIPMENT

Measure Affects Machines, Tools in Raided Areas

Governors, directors of the munitions control offices, and similar authorities were instructed by the Munitions Ministry regarding the disposal of the machines, tools, and other equipment, belonging to the factories and workshops hit by air raids and earthquakes, which may still be used in war production.

The machines, tools, and other equipment in question are to be bought up by the Industrial Equipment Corporation, in case the factories and workshops affected are not to be rehabilitated. The instructions sent by the Munitions Ministry to the local authorities on April 12 form the counterpart of the measure concerning the disposal of the scrap iron and materials in the areas hit by air raids.

The main points of the instructions are as follows:

The instruments for production that still remain in these factories and workshops which are not to be rehabilitated are to be evaluated by the Industrial Equipment Corporation in accordance with the rules for the purpose, on the proposal of the owners, but the machines, tools, and so forth, certified as iron scrap by the local governors concerned are to be disposed of in accordance with the ordinance relating to the disposal of metal scrap. The free disposal of owners is restricted, according to the ordinance.

The prices payable by the Industrial Equipment Corporation are to be fixed as soon as possible. A substantial portion of the prices will be immediately paid on account.

Of the machines, tools, and other equipment bought up by the Industrial Equipment Corporation, those parts which may be capable of further use in war production are to be transferred to factories and workshops which are in good order, while other parts are to be delivered to the Metal Scrap Control Corporation.

On these matters, the local governors concerned have been empowered to make final decision at their discretion. Those factories and workshops, however, which are to be rehabilitated for war production are to be taken care of by the Financial Institution for National Rehabilitation.

ENGAGE IN AGRICULTURE

Evacuees Arrive at Uchihara Training Center to Till Land

The first party of over 80 members of the Agricultural Volunteer Corps left Ueno Station and arrived at the Uchihara Training Center on Tuesday to engage in farming and the clearing or more land for cultivation.

In line with the Government policy to encourage evacuees and raid victims to take up farming, these people have volunteered to till the soil under the guidance of the leading national industrial and agricultural national policy organizations.

Among the first batch are 24 women who are housed in semi-underground quarters, while the men are quartered in ordinary dormitories. On Thursday morning the opening ceremony of the institute was held with Director Sakai of the Service Through Agriculture Association presiding and the first group of volunteers immediately commenced learning the first steps in farming.

TASK OF POLITICAL PARTY IS REVEALED BY MINAMI

Stresses Co-Effort as Requisite For Victory in Instructions To Officials

Determined to undertake the operation of the Dai Nippon Seijikai and the guidance of its entire members entirely on his own responsibility and acting in accordance with his own views on the existing situation, General Jiro Minami, president of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai issued the following written instructions to the entire officials of the party on Thursday.

"The policy of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, as the greatest political party in the Empire, toward the Government is to cooperate with it for the successful execution of the war by bolstering the measures for attaining that object. Our views on various current subjects are:

"1. Firstly, we are to thoroughly feel our responsibility. The operation of the party's affairs is to be undertaken entirely on the responsibility of all its officials, and the President bears full responsibility for the decisions in this regard.

"2. The operation of the party's affairs is always to be undertaken with an attitude of being on the battlefield. We are to encourage the Government and stimulate the people's mind by acting decisively, without being bound by past customs or precedents, and setting new examples, in view of the urgency of the present war situation.

"3. We seek our associates widely from among the people, and strictly maintain the party's discipline. We warn against forming a party within a party or disturbing the unity of the party.

"The entire members will strive to make our party really the greatest national political party, strengthening its unity and collecting associates from the people, in accordance with its great objective.

"As it is the first urgent duty of the party to arouse the people, the party's branches should be immediately organized throughout the country in order to become directly united with the people and to establish the way for the spontaneous service of the people to the State. In this connection, its relation to the proposed National Volunteer Corps is believed very important, and we will speedily decide concrete plans for its materialization.

"4. We are to lead the people with actual acts. All leaders of the party must lead the entire members, and live themselves a life of the decisive battle. The members of the House of Representatives should also directly cooperate with the people in their respective districts for the strengthening of the nation's defense.

"5. The study of political affairs is to be made for the object of securing plans for fighting the decisive battle and for gaining final victory. For this end, current urgent problems are to be solved and, moreover, a general study will be made with an eye on the distant future. We must be prepared for any future developments. Thus the party will advance with the firm view and strong spirit of guiding the Government and the people."

IRAA BACKS OGATA'S POST

Eager to Have Ex-Board of Information Chief Head Manhood Corps

At a directors' meeting of the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at 2 p.m. Thursday, it was decided that the organization would ask the Government for the retainment of Taketora Ogata as chief of the corps and that the organization would immediately start on the formation of a true national volunteer force.

Attending the meeting, which was held at the headquarters of the Koto Boeitai Teishintai, or Force for The Defense of the Capital, in Shitaya, were Chief Ogata of the corps and all other officials. All regional representatives were also present. After a report on the situation by the headquarters discussions were held and the two point program decided upon.

It was decided that the organization woud ask the Government for the retainment of Mr. Ogata as chief of the corps on the reason that the change of the chief with each political change would obstruct the development of the corps' movement for the defense of the country. It was also decided that the organization would start immediately on the formation of a true national volunteer force in close coordination with other national movements and bodies and with past developments and factions liquidated, in view of the fact that the national volunteer force is solely the supreme movement for certain victory.

LUANG BRABANG KING VOWS

Domei

LUANG BRABANG, April 12.—At the ceremony held on April 8 for the declaration of the independence of the Kingdom of Luang Brabang, King Sisavang Vong issued the following declaration of independence:

"The Kingdom of Luang Brabang, in view of the changes in the world situation, shall sever her connections with France as from this day, and declares the complete restoration of independence. Our Kingdom shall adhere to her independence and shall strive for mutual prosperity in accordance with the Greater East Asia Joint Manifesto. I declare that our Kingdom shall fully place her trust in Japan and that we are firmly determined to concentrate our entire strength on collaborating with Japan."

Dispersing Pupils Again

National school children who have been evacuated from Tokyo Metropolis to Naggano, Ueda, Matsumoto, Suwa and other cities are to be dispersed to 94 towns and villages in consideration of the supply of daily necessities, transportation, anti-air raid measures and increased foodstuff production. In accordance with the new plan for evacuation of school children, the maximum number of national school pupils to be accommodated by one town or village will be limited to 300, and they will be sheltered at temples and hotels which have already stopped their regular business.

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ENGLISH speaking girl with perfect knowledge of Japanese. Apply Box 28, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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IMPORTED steel single bed, without mattress, in good condition. Apply Box 17, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SOFA—one long and two ordinary size, wardrobe, bookcase, and electric lamp stand for parlor. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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CARPET, size 9 X 9 feet, or any smaller size, wanted immediately. Apply Box 14, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC refrigerator, must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Please state price and other details. Apply Box 22, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FRYING pan, some pots and kitchen knives. Also carpets for 6 tatami-room and 3 tatami-room and one couch. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radios, radio-gramophones, accordions, electric shavers, sewing machines, etc. wanted. Attractive price paid. Office hours: temporarily from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. only. Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda (25) 4450.

HIGH prices paid for Time and Fortune magazines. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1945

The Army's Preparations

The recent announcement of the appointment of Field Marshals Gen Sugiyama and Shunroku Hata as the respective commanders of the two newly formed General Army Headquarters for Japan Proper signifies much more than the technical reorganization of the home military establishment that it appears to be. It constitutes indeed nothing less than a most meaningful indication of the determination of the Japanese Army to fight unhesitatingly to the bitter end even in the contingency of an enemy invasion of the homeland itself. Such an interpretation is fully implied in the announcement of the War Ministry which states that the formation of the General Army Headquarters and the related Air Force Headquarters was undertaken specifically "in order to strengthen the defense of Japan Proper".

Some time ago, with the approach of the enemy closer to the Empire's inner line of defense, the Army establishment in the homeland was reorganized into six Military Districts with wide autonomous powers to provide for the full exercise of regional initiative and flexibility. Arrangements were also perfected for the closest cooperation between the local military and civilian authorities through the instrumentality of these Military Districts and the Regional Administrative Councils which were simultaneously given augmented powers.

Now the grouping of these six Military Districts under the two General Army Headquarters, which will thus be responsible for the direction of all the Army forces in Japan Proper, and the placing of all the aviation units in Japan Proper under the Air Force Headquarters, will complete this structure for the strengthening of the homeland defenses and will place the entire military establishment of Japan on a full combat basis. Whereas in the past the Army in Japan Proper was regarded more or less as a central reserve for the armies in the field, the formation of these headquarters means the re-orientation of the military establishment in the homeland into active operational armies comparable to the Kwantung Army, the Expeditionary Force in China, or the Expeditionary Force in the Southern Regions. It signifies the full preparation of the Japanese Army to convert the homeland into a field of decisive battle if the occasion should arise.

The selection of such outstanding leaders as Field Marshal Sugiyama, former War Minister and former Chief of Staff, and Field Marshal Hata, former Inspector General of Military Education and former Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force in China, as commanders of the new General Army Headquarters indicates the importance of the new arrangement. It marks a step unparalleled in the history of the Imperial Japanese Army and affords tangible proof of the determination of the Army to offer the most fierce and tenacious resistance if the enemy should ever venture to set foot on the soil of the sacred homeland.

The measures taken by the Army but reflect the resolve of the entire Japanese nation. The enemy can be assured that Japan is not only ready with appropriate preparations but that the entire Japanese people are fully determined to contest every inch of ground whatever may be the cost if the tide of battle should ever sweep to the shores of Japan. As former Prime Minister Koiso declared shortly before his retirement: "If the enemy should land on the China continent, we must strike him there. If the enemy should land on the Japanese homeland, we must strike him there. The fighting must not cease as long as a single Japanese remains. The enemy must be hit on the sea, in the air, by the shore, in the villages, and in the cities." The latest reorganization of the Army is a tangible and practical manifestation of this firm resolve.

The recent Cabinet changes have crowded the Army reorganization from the spotlight in the news of the day. But the importance of the Army's action should not be overlooked. As the new Government has strengthened the political structure for victory, the new Army organization has strengthened the military structure for the same end. The enemy will learn through bloody disaster how effective the strengthening has been in both fields if he should be so foolhardy as to seek a test. Japan has made her preparations and stands ready unafraid.

The American Rejection of The Soviet Request

The blunt American rejection of the Soviet Union's request to invite the Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw to the San Francisco Conference is a significant indication of the United States' diplomatic policy toward the Soviet Union. It is definite evidence of the United States' grim determination to assert herself more vigorously in the affairs of Europe, even though such affairs pertain to the Soviet sphere of influence.

Such a view is also shared by a good number of the American Senators. Democratic Senator George, for instance, in commenting on this action of the United States Government, stated that "in view of the enormous sacrifices the United States has made in both men and money and in view of the support we have given the United Nations in this great struggle without any desire for indemnity, the time is certainly at hand when we should say very plainly that our decisions in the program being shaped for the postwar world are entitled to full consideration". Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also gave the impression that he favored a firmer policy toward the Soviet Union when he publicly applauded this action of the United States State Department.

That the United States is taking such an openly antagonistic attitude toward the Soviet Union as evidenced by this rejection of the Soviet demand to admit the Soviet puppet regime to the San Francisco Conference is not unnatural but a logical development of the American policy of expediency. In the early phases of the war when the United States as well as Britain needed the support of the Red Army in the European War, the Anglo-American countries expediently made all sorts of temporary concessions to the Soviet Union. Every opportunity was taken by them to keep the officials of the Kremlin in good humor. However, now that the war in Europe has entered its last stage, the Anglo-American countries apparently no longer feel compelled as in the past to keep themselves in the good graces of the Soviet Union. Hence their curt rejection of the Soviet Union's request for the inclusion of Poland in the forthcoming San Francisco meeting.

Ever since September of last year when the American Government appointed Arthur Bliss Lane as American Ambassador to the Polish Government in exile at London immediately following the establishment of the pro-Soviet Polish Committee at Chelm, it was evident that the United States would not permit the Soviet authorities to have it all their own way in Poland. Now the United States has given unequivocal proof of her intention to take a strong-hand policy toward the Soviet Union, even at the risk of antagonizing her rulers.

Of course, this does not mean that the United States will henceforth continue to pursue an openly antagonistic policy toward the Soviet Union. As long as the American officials can make a tool of the Soviet Union in their scheme for world mastery, they can be expected to court the Soviet Union and make seeming concessions to her as a price of her aid. That is to be expected, for in the Anglo-American policy of expediency the Soviet Union is only a means to an end in the realization of their dream for world hegemony.

ABS POWERS AND WEST ASIA

West Asia Becomes Center of Conflict

By TOMOHIDE NAITO
(From Contemporary Japan)

II

In 1907, an agreement was concluded between Britain and Czarist Russia whereby a buffer zone was set up to prevent the influences of the two countries from coming into direct conflict. However, as most of the rich oil-fields covered by the so-called Dalcy concessions were found in the buffer zone, a secret Anglo-French-Russian agreement was signed in 1915 in the midst of the World War then raging in full force, by virtue of which Russia recognized the buffer zone as the British sphere of influence, in return for which Britain recognized Russia's occupation of Constantinople. Now that Turkey is facing a frontal Anglo-Soviet pressure, she should not forget to recall this historical episode. Following the termination of the late World War, British influence in West Asia, particularly in Iran, became extremely dominant. As a result, the Soviet Union found no chance to execute a West Asia policy. Only recently the favorable turn in the war situation has enabled Moscow to put into operation a West Asia policy independently of London and Washington. By renewing the 1921 Soviet-Iranian Treaty of Amity and Friendship and by creating a Republic of Kurdistan as the seventeenth State of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it has taken a forward step to deal with the question of exploiting the oil resources obtainable in the five northern provinces of Iran. In case Kurdistan becomes an independent Republic under the aegis of the Soviet Union, complications are likely to crop up between Britain and the Soviet Union on the one hand and Turkey and the Soviet Union on the other.

Kurdistan is called Cappadocian in ancient geography. Celebrated Greek historian Xenophon called it Carduchi, while noted Greek geographer Strabo described it as Goldhale. The boundaries of what is called Kurdistan today are so vague that one gets the impression of its being merely a geographical name. The Kurd after whom the country Kurdistan is named live in Iran, Armenia, Turkey, Iraq and Syria. These Kurds mostly inhabit an area between thirty-four and thirty-nine degrees north and thirty-eight and forty-eight degrees east, and they are estimated to number some 3,000,000. The majority of them are nomads and the rest peasants. The Ararat mountain range runs through Kurdistan which has very poor communication facilities, but, being mostly 1,000 meters above the sea-level, it is the highest tableland in the world next to Tibet. The Kurds form a branch of the Iranian race and socially they are divided into the military and farming classes. Each spring, when thaw sets in, the mountainous countryside surrounding Lake Van is inundated. Even Mosul and Bagdad, on the Tigris River are threatened with floods. Perhaps the annual flood menace is one of the causes for the rough and roving nature of the Kurds.

Five Secret Agreements

During the time of the last World War, Britain, France, Russia and Italy worked out as many as five secret agreements in connection with Kurdistan, thereby presaging the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. The first called the Sazonoff pact was agreed upon between February 19 and March 4, 1915. As the pact was drafted by M. Sazonoff, then Russian Ambassador in London, after negotiations with Britain and France, it was named after him. It provided for the inclusion of part of the Turkish coast on the Black Sea into the Russian sphere of influence, as well as for the incorporation of Constantinople and Scutari and their adjacent districts in Russian territory. Furthermore, it demarcated eastern Kurdistan of Turkey. The second was concluded on April 26, 1915, stipulating that Italy on condition of her participation in the war on the Allied side would be entitled to territroy adjoining Adalia commensurate with the territory to be acquired by Britain, France and Russia. The third was a contract entered into between Britain and King Hussein of Mecca after negotiations lasting from July to October, 1915. Recognizing the difficulty involved in creating a great Arab State comprising all the Arabic regions, the contract intended to install the four sons of King Hussein as kings of four proposed Arab States. Prince Ahmed was chosen as successor to his father; Prince Feisal as King of Syria; Prince Abdulla as King of Iraq; and Prince Zeid as King of Kurdistan with Mosul as capital. The fourth known as the Sykes-Pico accord was signed between Britain and France on May 16, 1916. Under its terms, Britain repudiated her previous contract with King Hussein and agreed to make Syria a French mandatory, as well as to instal Prince Abdulla as King of the State of Transjordan to be created, and enthrone Prince Feisal, as King of Iraq instead of Syria. Further, the accord provided that part of Kurdistan was to be ceded to Britain, while the rest of it and part of Armenia were to be handed over to Russia and the remaining portion of Armenia to France. The fifth is called the agreement of Saint Jean de Molliennes. It was concluded among Britain, France and Italy on May 11, 1917, to make Italy adhere to the Sykes-Pico accord subject to Russia's approval. According to very secret documents on file in the French Foreign Office, an understanding was subsequently included in the agreement whereby France was required to surrender her claim in Armenia to the United States and her mandatory rights over north-eastern Syria to Britain. Timely enough, came the Bolshevik administration, and Russia repudiated all these agreements, thereby earning the deepest gratitude of Turkey. Because of this noble gesture at a very critical time, Turkey, in spite of her present plight, cannot but evince cordiality toward the Soviet Union.

It was Lloyd George who proposed to wrest the Dardanelles away from Turkey. He often referred to Kurdistan lying between Mesopotamia and Armenia in attempts to make it a buffer State between Mosul and Turkey. On January 30, 1919, he, at a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Allied Nations, agreed to the secession of Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan and other Arab countries from Turkey. Since then Britain has been doing everything in her power to encourage the growth of nationalist movement in Kurdistan probably prompted by the desire to consolidate her sway there. Now that Kurdistan has become a bone of contention between London and Moscow, it is natural that Britain should try to bring it under her influence in order to maintain her dominant position in West Asia. Unfortunately for her both the Soviet Union and the United States in pursuance of their respective West Asia policies have become antagonistic to the superior position that is being enjoyed by Britain. Hence, West Asia has become a center of conflict among the ABS Powers.

(To Be Continued)

AMERICAN DILEMMA

By JAPONICUS

I

'Frisco Hippodrome

In the matter of common sense the American people are strangely overrated. A living American has no more sense than a dead one. Here I am referring to history. In 1816, at a drunken dinner party in the seaport town of Norfolk, Virginia, Stephen Decatur proposed his famous toast—"our country, right or wrong." That silly statement has become the American classic. When that eternally sarcastic G. K. Chesterton said that it was like saying, "My mother, drunk or sober," the Americans thought him clever and laughed, but even today the ordinary American firmly believes in it. And his leatherheadedness is the point that I make against him.

The average American is industrious, to be sure. He is the hardest working creature on earth, and he is always looking for something new. He goes out to find one and usually captures one. His capture is something which can be of no use to himself or anybody else. It generally is several times bigger than his intellectual capacity, but it never frightens him, for his eyes are always bigger than his brain. So he grabs his new finding, not calmly and wisely, but with a frantic haste. He moistens his hands, and jerks it this way and that way. He pulls it first, and then pushes it; he hoists it over his head; he crawls under it the next moment. If there is a large obstacle, instead of going round it, he climbs over it backward dragging his heavy burden after him. In the meantime he gets madder and madder and jumps up in a passion. All of a sudden he drops his capture, wiping the sweat from his brow, brushing the dust off his clothes, he marches off somewhere, in a great hurry as ever.

Now he is back with his Brazilian friend. They sit and discuss the matter and then examine the booty. They decide that it is a noble acquisition, and the friend undertakes help him fetch it home. They take hold of opposite ends of that priceless capture and begin to tug with all their might but in opposite directions. Of course it won't budge an inch.. So they take a rest and consult. Here they show a little sense and decide that something is wrong, but they can not make out what. The good American accuses the Brazilian of being non-cooperative. He is an obstructionist. The Brazilian on the other hand blames his fellow companion for being impatient and too ambitious. The hot dispute ends in a fight. Here again they fight most vigorously. They tear each others hair; they tumble and roll on the ground till they are hurt and utterly exhausted. Suddenly they stop tearing each other up, and, repairing the damage, they make up and go to work again in the same old insane way. By and by, when the booty has been dragged all over the ground, the American and his friend inspect it sadly and decide that it was a poor sort of property not worth the trouble after all and it was best for them to leave it and go home. They each start off in different directions to look for something else.

This may sound like a silly exaggeration about the good work of the ordinary American. But it is not. Read the good, old "A Tramp Abroad" by Mark Twain. The celebrated author speaks about the ways of a celebrated insect, the ant. The fraudulent ant is not the ant. He is referring to the ordinary American and his strange mental habit. The whole performance of the Americans afford a good deal of entertainment, and it is amazing that he has been able to fool so many nations for so many ages without being found out. But the people of the world are finding it out, and the tragic part is that the Americans too at long last are becoming aware of this fact and are unhappy about it.

Let us be more concrete, and look at the Atlantic Charter. With the San Francisco Conference so near at hand, it may be worth our while to re-examine that corpse. Like all other important documents in history, the Atlantic Charter has been referred to very frequently, but the average American does not know what it is all about. Drafted on the rippling sea over the cocktail table, its eight points are in a perfect muddle. Even Mr. Hull in his seventeen points of explanation failed to clarify them. Like a certain English poet, the average American would say, "Mr. Secretary, I want you to explain your explanation." The Charter ought never to have been advertized as a statement of U.S. war aims, for in August 1941 the U.S. was not at war. Roosevelt on the contrary was trying to keep his campaign promises to keep America out of foreign wars. At least it was what he claimed then and the ordinary American was deceived by him. Hailed as the world's greatest enterprise in coalition warfare and international peacetime cooperation, the Charter presumably expressed in lofty language hopes for freedom in all the lands. But in less than three years it became a "document which is importing an increasingly dangerous uncertainty into the whole problem." "A powerful statement of a plan for democratic victory turned out to be a sham. After rustling about it for three years, the Americans, like the fraudulent ant, lay down their burden and wiping the sweat from their brows, march off aimlessly, in as violent a hurry as ever.

The Atlantic Charter simply attempted to define certain good international manners; it was not a plan or a proposal, but an attitude. Meanwhile, America has changed her attitude. In 1941, her arch enemy in Europe was Axis Germany, but today it is the victorious Red Army. Then the U.S. was the "arsenal of democracy," but today she is the "army of liberation." The Charter which later was proclaimed America's real war aims and was ratified by the Supreme Soviet and by the sovereign British Parliament is gone with the wind. It failed miserably. Today the Amercan people are unhappy wanting a substitute to pacify them. That is the reason why the leaders of the United Nations are tearing their hair. They are jumping about in a passion, running around like mad on international highways and byways and are ready to grab hold of anything in sight. At long last they now know in which direction to run. "Go west, young men," cried the voice in the wilderness. In San Francisco they are certain to stumble on a new booty. Long before they meet, what they find is the old discarded Atlantic Charter. Just like the ant that tugs at the dried grasshopper leg which he discarded the day before, the dignitaries that gather around the conference table will start picking at the old corpse. They will never remember that they ever saw it before. They will drag it all over the same old ground once more. The Americans say that the conference may last three months. In the course of a tug of war, there will be many casualties. Broken jaws, black eyes, bleeding noses, arms in slings! On the last day when the Conference closes, there will be a train hauling off the United Nations' delegates for repairs.

What the ordinary American wants today is a plan or a proposal. He has been asking stubbornly what the U.S. proposes to do in war and after it is over.

That is one of the reasons why his bosses are staging a grand April hippodrome at 'Frisco for "planning a world peace plan." However, it is now dawning even on the leather-headed average American that the 'Frisco circus will be just a sham as the groggy Charter and the Dumbarton Hoax. He is unhappy, for he feels it will all be in vain that his sons, brothers, and husbands are in flames in distant lands, that so many have already died and so much death is still ahead.

U.S. PROPAGANDA

Analysis of Public Opinion Merely a Clever Ruse

Research for this article by Alfred Remain in the XXth Century, was begun by the author in the U.S.A., where his work involved the observing and analyzing of American public opinion and its manipulation.

I

Some time ago the Americans, who have a flair for that sort of thing, created an "Institute of Propaganda Analysis." The object of this institute, it was explained to the public, was to detect propaganda in the daily environment of Joe Jones, the average American, and by means of such scrutinizing activity to render him more informed about all the evil influences trying to propagandize him. As is usual with such institutes, this one started its activities with a lot of propaganda about itself which, though not analyzed, served adequately to acquaint the American public with the lofty purpose of the science of propaganda analysis.

As evolved by the new institute, propaganda analysis became an interesting experiment in American publicity. It served to attach the stigma of "propaganda" to certain kinds of propaganda only, while omitting any reference to other kinds which deserve the label of propaganda to an equal degree. The research and publications of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis deal exclusively with that part of propaganda which it is politic to expose. In short, the work of the new institute is in itself propaganda.

This is to be regretted. Undoubtedly propaganda analysis could be of the greatest benefit to mankind—if only it included the whole range of propaganda. For this reason we shall attempt to supplement the work of the American institute by some propaganda-analytical observations of our own.

In our search to discover the principles and methods of American propaganda, we are squarely hit by one basic realization: the main element—the underlying general principle of American propaganda—is not to appear as propaganda. With the aid of a series of psychological devices, the nature, purpose, and intention of propaganda are carefully veiled. Just as the sugar-coating on a pill disguises the taste of the medicine, American propaganda is covered by a sugar-coating designed to conceal the fact that the consumers of the product are being fed with propaganda. The sugar-coating on American propaganda has been so perfect, has suited the American taste so well, that the American public has swallowed most of the propaganda pills regardless of their contents.

Our propaganda analysis requires a system of definitions as basic working tools. These should describe and, if possible, standardize the main types of propaganda, the various methods and tricks of the trade, the "devices" of the American propagandist which are as numerous as they are ingenious.

Too Much Information

American propaganda is largely conditioned by its overabundance. This deluge of propagandistic information, education, and entertainment may be largely the incidental by-product of competitive private enterprise; nevertheless, it is cleverly exploited by the American propagandist to swing public opinion on a quantity basis. This "excessive quantities" device works almost as a suppression of news or a sort of censorship by drowning opposing propaganda which, if it is lacking the tremendous resources of propaganda vehicles supported by big business or the government, cannot hope to compete. If you want to prevent somebody from listening to a violin, you could stop the violinist or shut him up in a soundproof room—that would be suppression; but you can also place a brass band next to the violinist—that would be on the principle of "excessive quantities."

This method is one of the most useful for the propagandist, because overabundance is impressive and likely to create confidence in the material presented. Its effectiveness is demonstrated by the generally held belief that "we Americans are the best-informed nation in the world." And, indeed, the quantities of information poured out upon the American are tremendous. The average citizen can read, hear, or digest only a very small fraction of the material offered. Actually to read a paper like The New York Times would require the better part of one's working day. Just imagine the surplus of information overwhelming the average upper-middle-class New Yorker who, in addition to the voluminous New York Times, buys at least one evening paper, such as The Sun, and reads popular magazines such as Time, Life, the Saturday Evening Post, and perhaps Fortune. If all this material, without the advertisements, were put in book form, it would correspond each week to approximately 14 volumes of 300 pages each. Granted our citizen reads only a small part of all this, there is still the radio; there are innumerable meetings and speeches; there is bona-fide literature; and there are numbers of other periodicals, to some of which he or his wife may subscribe.

(To Be Continued)

JAPAN'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY TOWARD CHINA

Emphasis Placed on Improvement of Livelihood of Chinese Masses and Development of Industries

Japan's new economic policy designed to cope with the pressing Chinese economic problem will come into force in the near future. This was indicated by the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Mamoru Shigemitsu, in his statement made at the current session of the Diet. He said in gist: "In regard to the pressing Chinese economic situation, it is our intention to exert every effort toward the realization of what may be termed our new economic policy toward China." Since his announcement, the full import of the policy has been clarified through the interpellations in both Houses of the Diet. It is said that as the consultations between the Japanese Government and the authorities on the spot have reached their last stage, the prospect of the new policy being put in full effect in due course of time augurs the inevitable strengthening of our economic ties with China.

Let us recall how our economic policy toward China fared in the past. It was in January, 1943, that Japan instituted a new China policy, the object being to bring about China's political freedom and economic rehabilitation. As a result China came into possession of an enormous amount of enemy property. The natural result was the new development of all kinds of Sino-Japanese enterprises under joint capitalization and management and the clarification of the parts to be played respectively by the Japanese and Chinese sides. These enterprises are thriving today and are being instrumental in bringing about a great improvement of Chinese economy and the expansion of the common war effort. However, there is much to be attained; hence the necessity of forming the present new economic policy. This is in line with Japan's position which is duty-bound to assist in the promotion and maintenance of China's economic security. The objectives of this new policy may be summed up in the following six propositions:

1. Establishment of a central organ as a directing body;
2. Consolidation of plans on the supply of materials;
3. Improvement of transportation service in China;
4. Maintenance and development of Chinese economy;
5. Protection of Chinese currency system;
6. Reform of economic activities of the Japanese in China.

Ameliorating Living Conditions

It goes without saying that the enforcement of these programs is aimed at ameliorating the living conditions of the Chinese masses the while promoting the dissemination of the Nanking Government's political ideals. It is further aimed at achieving a situation where the Chinese may contribute voluntarily toward the common war effort in both spiritual and material ways. This ideal conforms with the spirit embodied in both the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations and the Japanese-Chinese Alliance Treaty. It is a big stride in the realization of an epochal undertaking for the promotion of Japanese-Chinese relations.

In setting up a central organ as the directing body, the following three steps are contemplated:

1. The establishment of a supreme organ. It will be composed of the Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army in China, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China, who will have the power of making decisions;

2. The establishment of district organ, to be established in Peking, Kalgan, Shanghai and Canton, where the Japanese Embassy has branch offices. The work of these offices will be directed by the heads of the Embassy branches and the representatives of the Army and Navy;

3. The organization of offices in leading towns other than those four principal cities in the above-mentioned four sectors of China, where meetings will be held by the representatives of the Army and Navy and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

All these bodies will function under a single policy and be expected to take care of all economic and financial problems that may arise. However, the work belonging to the respective branches of the Army, Navy, Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Finance Ministries will be defined, so that the work can be smoothly carried out through joint consultation without the necessity of referring back to the central office in Japan.

The main feature of the new policy lies in harmonizing the divergent economic conditions existing in China. To cope with these conditions will be the work of the General Economic Staff. It is an improvement on our policy pursued since the Tojo Cabinet, which was primarily fixed in Japan and then carried out by the Japanese authorities in China. This will mark a step forward in the advancement of our Chinese policy toward the promotion of stronger mutual ties.

Regarding the consolidation of plans on the supply of materials and the improvement of transportation services in China, the enforcement of this new policy will prevent the overlapping and duplication of functions and, at the same time, raise the efficiency of transportation. Hereafter, materials will be put under control, adjusting the people's demands so as to maintain an equilibrium between the requirements of the military and the people. In other words, the idea lies in cutting down labor, material, and capital hitherto used in the production of things which could not be properly taken care of under the present transportation system. Consequently, these savings will be put to bettering the people's living conditions.

New Economic Policy

Regarding the promotion and maintenance of Chinese economy and the protection of the Chinese currency system, we must note that heretofore most of the measures looking toward the security of the people's livelihood have been given secondary importance. This was rather unwise in view of the fact that the promotion of the war effort must primarily be founded upon the stability of the people's livelihood, and so the present new economic policy places special emphasis on the promotion and maintenance of Chinese economy and the protection of their currency system. This is quite a revolutionary change. In accordance with such as aim, measures will be instituted to increase the production of coal, food, and other daily necessities, together with the development of light industries. Particularly is the development of light industries considered essential as it forms the basis of conbatting the inflation in China, especially in the big cities. One of the main causes of inflation seems to lie in the poor distribution of manufactured articles, whose production has been considerably cut down, and the clogged-up condition in the disposal of farm products. Henceforth, manufactured articles will be exchanged with farm products and, in this way, bring about a freer movement of goods.

While the inflationary trend is unavoidable on the continent due to the shortage of goods and raw materials, nevertheless it is essential to combat it properly by having the light industries developed and by maintaining firmly the stability of the present Chinese currency. For this is important in encouraging the investment of capital by the Chinese. So far a parity has been maintained between the Federal Reserve Bank notes and the Japanese yen at the rate of 100 yuan for 18 yen between the notes of the Nanking Reserve Bank and the Japanese yen. The stabilization of the Chinese currency has been assured by virtue of the recent loans made to these banks by the Japanese Government. To leave no stone unturned in maintaining such stability, proper measures will be adopted to adjust currency issue and the manner of its redemption.

Lastly, with regard to the reform of economic activities of the Japanese in China, it goes without saying that with the enforcement of this epochal new policy all Japanese industrial organizations and commercial firms in China, including those under the operation of the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company, must abide by the spirit embodied in the policy, and thus promote friendly ties with China and the Chinese people. A fundamental reform in Japanese activities is expected in the light of operation of the Overseas Fund Bank Act which was recently put into effect.

All these measures will undoubtedly be strengthened as time goes on. It is expected that the Japanese will definitely exercise their best efforts to help China's contribution to the war, so that our common war front will be more determinedly and efficiently pushed than ever before.

Now That You Mention It

A cute little lass approached the floor walker and asked: "Do you have notions on this floor?"

The floor walker looked her over and then remarked: "Yes, madam, but we suppress them during business hours."

Thoughtful

"Sandy, you've been so terribly nice to me, I'm going to let you take me to dinner tonight."

"Will your mother have enough for us?"